

THE AMERICAN FARMER.



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. IX.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER, 1853.

No. 6.

Md. State Agricultural Society.—Proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1853.

The Society met at its rooms in the American Building, at 8 o'clock, P. M. and was called to order by the President, Charles B. Calvert, Esq., who stated that the storm during the day had prevented many persons from getting their stock on the grounds, and suggested the propriety of making some alteration in the rules, to meet the emergency.

Mr. J. T. Earle, of Queen Anne's Co. moved that the rule, limiting the time of entering stock be extended to Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The motion was seconded by Mr. C. Harvey, of Penna. and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Ware, of Va. it was determined to open the gates of the Exhibition on Tuesday for the admission of the public, instead of on Wednesday, as had been previously announced.

On motion of Dr. Wharton, the filling up of the several Committees was postponed till to-morrow evening.

The President presented the following communication from F. P. Blair, Esq. on the subject of a National Agricultural School and Experimental Farm, which was laid on the table for future consideration:—

SILVER SPRING, October 1, 1853.

Charles B. Calvert, Esq.—

Dear Sir:—In the address written by me for the Montgomery Co. Agricultural Fair, I have ventured to bring forward Washington's recommendation of a National Board of Agriculture, on the plan of that in Great Britain. The friends of Agriculture in this country seem now to be alive to Washington's wish, to found a similar system here. In France, as well as in England, these National Boards of Agriculture are scientific establishments, with which are associated Model or Experimental Farms. The Farm is intended to test the scientific truths taught by experiment, and to teach the skill necessary to perfect theory by practice. The scholars on those farms go through the discipline of husbandry, as the West Point Cadets do the military discipline of that Academy.

This mode of teaching husbandry abroad is the great reliance for uniting science and skill in it, and giving a new impulse to its advancement. I hope

therefore, you will consider it worthy of being brought before your Association at Baltimore, and make a State movement for a National School.

Nothing can be done in Congress towards this object, unless it be done through the Smithsonian Institute, which Congress has undertaken to administer as a trust "for the diffusion of knowledge among men." "The Savans," (as they call themselves), who have now got the enjoyment of this fund, and the possession of the Edifice and Apparatus, mean to convert the whole into a scientific and philosophic curiosity shop, and a lounge for gentlemen of literary leisure. In their reply to my address, in an article in the "Union," published under the editorial head, while they seem to condemn my suggestions, they in effect admit that Agriculture comes within the scope of their trust, as a part of that knowledge which they are bound to diffuse. They say they have already done much in this way, and would do more if they had the means. Well, if the \$100,000 annually appropriated by Congress for the trash of the Patent Office Report, were appropriated to establish a Model Farm, and pay a Superintendent, and the Smithsonian professors were required to lecture and experiment, with a view to educate agricultural scholars, they would have the means, and would really be compelled to do something to diffuse the best knowledge among men, next to that which is to profit them immortally.

The Model Farm ought to be on the Baltimore Railroad, so as to be seen by every body, and within an half hour of the National Institute in the city.

With kind regards to Mrs. Calvert, whom I regard as my friend, without knowing by what right I can pretend to the honor, I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

The President stated that copies of the Patent Office Report had been forwarded to the Society, and suggested that they be given as premiums, instead of small prizes and diplomas.

On motion of Dr. Wharton, it was resolved to give the Reports to such members as chose to accept them.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. J. T. Earle, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to ask of the Congress of the United States, that the views expressed in the letter of F. P. Blair, in reference to the establishment of an Experimental Farm, receive such action as Congress may deem most conducive to Agricultural interest.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee:—Messrs. J. T. Earle, of Q. Anne's; F. P. Blair, of Montgomery; George W. Hughes, of Anne Arundel; Clement Hill, of P. George's; and Odin Bowie, of P. George's.

Dr. Wharton called the attention of the Society to the present condition of the Guano trade in this city. He had been informed by the Agent of the Peruvian Government, "that it was the object of that Government to prevent speculation in the sale of this article, and the arrangements made for disposing of Guano were for the purpose of carrying out this desire of his Government." He suggested the appointment of a Committee to confer with Mr. Barreda, as to the best method of regulating the trade, and expressed the opinion that some arrangement could be agreed upon, which would not only advance the agricultural interest of the State generally, but would conduce to the extension of the membership of this Society.

Mr. Samuel Sands remarked that a greater amount of guano was used in Virginia than in this State, and he did not, therefore, suppose the Agent of the Peruvian Government would feel at liberty to enter into any arrangement of a nature partial to the members of this Society.

Mr. Ramsay McHenry, of Harford Co., moved to increase the salary of the Chief Marshal from \$75 to \$150. The motion was laid on the table for the present.

Dr. Wharton, in reply to the above remark of Mr. Sands, disclaimed any wish that a plan for the sale of Guano should be made, giving partiality to the members of this Society. He was not particular about the arrangement to be made, so that the difficulties now surrounding the trade were obviated, and he moved the subject to be laid on the table till to-morrow evening, which was carried and the meeting adjourned.

SECOND EVENING.

Oct. 25th.—The Society met at the usual hour and place, and was called to order by the President. The business of filling the Committees was taken up, and occupied the attention of the meeting for nearly two hours. After this was concluded, the President made the following remarks:—

"It is usual at the annual meeting of this Society, for its presiding officer to make a statement of its proceedings during the year, and its present condition, and I shall now endeavor to do this in conformity with the requirements of custom; and, as I stated last year, I hope the Society will hereafter relieve me from the responsibilities of the office. Six years ago we commenced this highly laudable undertaking, in a small way, and since then it has been gradually increasing, both in importance, and the number of its members, up to the present time. It is now in a flourishing condition, and while it fully equals the anticipations of its founders, it has also proven its great usefulness to the agricultural interests of the State, and secured the best wishes of the community generally.

Six or seven weeks since, I expected this year's exhibition would greatly excel any former one of the Society, and be entirely equal to that of any

similar association in the country; neither would these expectations have been disappointed, but for the recent inclement weather, which has prevented many farmers from getting their stock upon the ground. As it is, a number of our stalls are unoccupied, and the amount of stock on exhibition does not exceed former years; but what is there is of the best description, and ably sustains the credit of Maryland farmers. And this Society's Exhibition (as the statements of others will bear me out in asserting,) far surpasses that of the famous Association of New York, as well as several others in different sections of the country, which I have visited this year.

Our financial condition a few months ago looked dark, and some of us were much discouraged about the future prospects of the Association. Indeed, I began to apprehend the institution was not properly appreciated by the people of Baltimore, and that they would not continue to support it. I am glad, however, to be able to say, these fears and misgivings were groundless. A few weeks since a meeting of the officers was called, and after deliberation, a committee consisting of Mr. J. T. Earle, Mr. J. Merryman, Jr. Mr. E. G. Duvall, Mr. Dorsey and myself, were appointed a committee, and started out to procure subscriptions. After calling upon a few citizens our doubts were at once dissipated, and we found every where a cordial willingness to aid in supporting the Association. This desire to subscribe was so general, that but two of those we called upon failed to respond favorably, and we were induced to limit the amount subscribed by each to ten dollars. We soon obtained a sufficient sum for the required purposes, and are happy to say that the finances of the Society are now in as healthy and flourishing a condition as the most sanguine among us could have expected. The subscriptions enabled us to remove our indebtedness entirely, and something was left for future expenditure. I believe if meetings of the officers were held occasionally, and those present were to use similar efforts in obtaining assistance, they could procure almost any amount that might be required to carry out the objects of the Society and to extend its usefulness.

In conclusion, allow me to make a suggestion—as this will be the last occasion on which I will appear before you in my present position—and it will only be a suggestion, and as such only I hope it will be regarded by you. This Society has several times asked little favors of the State of Maryland, as you are all aware, and what have been the answers? The Legislature has refused to grant each request! They have uniformly said No!—They have given you comparatively nothing, although four-fifths of those occupying places in that assemblage are of your own profession! Why is this?—they gave to the Mechanic's Institute, and why not to you? I can tell you why. The Mechanics are a little better united than the Agriculturists. Their influence in the political world is of more consequence. They have held meetings and combined together in their action. When they wanted any thing from the Legislature, they united and demanded it. This is the reason their requests were complied with, because their union made their influence an object of importance. So must you do, if you wish any assistance from the Government. You must be united, and continue united. Leave your party politics at home—they must not be introduced into your meetings, and allowed to make dissensions among you. You de-

serve the patronage of the Government as much as any other class of community, and, if you will only combine your efforts, you will obtain it equally as soon. The mechanics feel and know, "that united we stand, divided we fall." You should also learn this truth, and act upon it, and then demand your rights—demand for your enterprise the support of the Government, and be assured you will obtain it.

Agriculture is an important subject—equally so with Commerce and the Arts, and it has commanded the attention of all classes of men. The wearied politician, tired and disgusted with the scenes of strife and fraud which he continually encounters in the routine of his professional life, retires from the arena, and seeks repose in the quiet walks of agriculture. The merchant, the lawyer, and the physician, after having worn out their energies in the arduous duties of their respective callings, are also found pursuing the same course. It is true, too, that farmers send their sons away from home to receive instruction to fit them for the other professions; but this is only because they have thus a better opportunity for political advancement and distinction, than if brought up farmers. The members of other professions are not more capable of filling places of public trust than farmers, but the latter do not maintain their own rights, and the importance of their own calling.

If the subject is properly considered, we must all be convinced, that instead of being the least, agriculture is the chief of all vocations. Like the main-spring of a watch, it is the motive power, the vital principle of every country, and the other professions are all dependent upon it for their support. It should then be considered worthy the patronage and favor of public men, and it will be so estimated, when farmers themselves esteem it as they should; but until then, it will remain as now, without other honors than those which cannot be taken from it.

Before taking my seat, I must call your attention to an important paragraph in the Report of the State Chemist, which really astonished me when I read it. I will read it to you, and I am confident you will be astonished at it. It is found on the forty-ninth page of the Report:—

"The proportion of several mineral constituents best adapted to produce fertility and the requisite physical structure, can be found, or at least approximated to, by a large number of careful analyses, made in different seasons, of soils which are already productive. The kind and quantity of manures best adapted to renovate worn-out lands, can be shown only by their careful analyses, and the noted results of manures upon these lands. It is not enough to know that a particular manure is adapted to a particular soil. The most economical quantity, that which will give the greatest profit from the smallest outlay, should be shown, both as to present increase and future returns.

"Experimental farms are required to show this, where careful analyses of soils are made—applied manures carefully analysed, and the crops carefully measured and weighed, and the results frankly and truthfully given.

"Facts of this sort would be a ground-work for future operations, and at once place Agriculture on a rational basis."

Now, this meets my approbation entirely, and had the State Chemist stopped here, I would have found no objection whatever. I, too, believe firmly

in the utility of an Agricultural School, and an Experimental Farm, and I had hoped our State Government would consider the feasibility and advantage of establishing such an institution. But what has astonished me, is the remarks contained in the following note, found on the same page.

"I am happy to inform your Honorable Body, that all, and more than all, which can be accomplished by an experimental farm, I have made arrangements to accomplish, by the aid of several public spirited gentlemen of our State. Dr. Maddox, of Washington county, Hon. F. P. Blair, of Montgomery, Mr. E. S. Iglehart, of Anne Arundel county, Jas. Wallace, Esq. of Dorchester, T. R. Hollyday, of Talbot, Dr. J. H. Turner, of St. Mary's, have each agreed to set aside a portion of their farms for a series of carefully conducted experiments with different manures on different crops. The experiments will embrace, the analysis of the soil—the analysis of the manure—the time and mode of its application—the mode of cultivation—the exact product of the land, and the state of the season. These facts will be most important to the people of Maryland; they will form the first and only experiments made in our State, or elsewhere, where all the causes influencing the production of a crop will be estimated, and the separate value assigned to each.

"The well known intelligence, care and integrity of these gentlemen, are guarantees that their statements can be implicitly relied on, whilst the different variety of soils owned by them will make their observation of extended public utility.

"I shall open a correspondence with other gentlemen in our own State, and probably will extend the area of the experiments, and increase their utility.

"In the spring, we will commence with the corn crop, then the wheat, then oats, and finally all of the various crops cultivated in our State. The end of these experiments being truth, and not for the purpose of sustaining this or that manure, or any particular theory, they can be implicitly relied on."

With due deference to the opinion of the scientific gentleman, I must say that I am compelled to differ with him. The analyses of soils, under the present arrangement, is of very little, if any, advantage to the farmer. It cannot be applied practically, and the expense attending the re-researches of the State Chemist and his able co-workers, will be wasted. I cannot see on what ground he assumes that the use of an experimental farm will be dispensed with, and I must say I consider the whole scheme a humbug—a perfectly valueless project—because it is certainly impracticable, as far as general utility is concerned. Several years ago the State Geologist ascertained that certain soil contained large proportions of magnesia, and that magnesian lime was procured from limestone in that vicinity. He accordingly stated that the lime should not be applied to the soil there, because it was worthless as a fertilizing agent, on account of the proportions of magnesia already contained in the soil, and, in fact, was an injury to the land.—One farmer, who heard this opinion, abandoned the use of lime, and tried other fertilizers, but his land did not produce as good crops as his neighbors. He, however, adhered to the dictation of the Geologist for several years, when, by the advice of his neighbors, he was again induced to resort to liming, and his crops were considerably benefited.

The secret of the matter was, that the Geologist's examination was not general by any means, and his counsel was, therefore, actually detrimental to the interests of the agriculturist who acted in accordance with his advice. I think the advice of the State Chemist is of the same unreliable character, and I hope the office will be abolished. The usefulness of Agricultural Schools is not a matter of doubt and experiment—it has been already fully tested in Europe, and, as an argument in its favor, I need only mention, there are in the various European countries two hundred and fifty of these Schools in full operation.

Another subject well worthy your attention, is that of Banks for farmers. They cannot make the now existing banks available for their use, as these only let out money on the endorsement of gentlemen residing in the city. They will not take mortgages on the land of the farmers; as security, because they cannot turn those lands into money without some delay and inconvenience; and as it is not in the power of farmers generally to procure city endorsers, they cannot make use of the banks. This difficulty might be obviated by the establishment of banks for farmers expressly, where they can obtain money, to be paid on the sale of their crops.—Other classes of citizens, by the facilities they possess of obtaining money from banks, can have the use of a thousand dollars for every hundred dollars they possess, and they are thus able to keep ahead. The farmer, whose real amount of capital invested greatly exceeds that of other professions, from his being restricted to the use of the money he can obtain by the sale of his produce, is never able to compete successfully with the merchant and manufacturer. The remark of a gentleman of note, that "farmers needed no bank but a manure bank" is not well founded, and is unworthy any attention. Manure banks are of great value to the farmer, but he wants banks which will accommodate him with loans of money, and if the city banks will not do this, let country banks be established, expressly for the purpose of affording these facilities. The farmers can have these banks if they will, as well as anything else requisite for the advancement of their interests. It is only necessary they should be united, and demand them; for they comprise about three-fourths of the voters of the State, and their combined action will have a powerful influence. Before taking my seat, allow me to return thanks for the attention you have accorded me on this occasion; and I must again remind you that it is the last time I shall appear before you in the relation I now stand, as you must relieve me from the duties of this honorable and responsible position, after the expiration of the present term of office."

Soon after taking his seat, the Chairman again arose and called attention to the subject of Guano inspection. He remarked, "you have in this State an inspector of guano, whose duty it is to ascertain the quality of the guano arriving here, and place a mark upon the bags indicative of the result. The manner of inspecting consists simply, as I understand it, in going on board of each vessel that arrives, armed with a paint-pot and pencil, and marking the name of the Inspector upon the bags, which are subsequently filled and conveyed to warehouses, or sold from the ships bringing it. Sometimes when a portion of the cargo is a little wet, it is put into bags marked No. 2. For this duty the Inspector receives 40 cents per ton, 20

cents from the agent and 20 cents from the buyer. This is the best office in the country. Only consider, if 40,000 tons of guano are brought here, what a salary! And this too, is paid by the consumer, half of it directly and the other half indirectly. For though the agent pays part of the inspection fee, he certainly charges an advanced price for the guano to meet this increased expense. And besides this, the Inspector's mark on the bag may be used as a means of fraud to an unlimited extent. The bag may be refilled with a very inferior article, and having the mark upon it, the contents can be disposed of for first quality of guano. The bags too, are seldom afterwards before the eyes of the Inspector, and are, indeed, filled in his absence, and he cannot tell what is put into them. They can be taken into the warehouse out of sight, and while there may be refilled with some almost worthless article, which is thus sold under the sanction of the Inspector's mark. I make these remarks simply to call your attention to the subject, and will state that I consider the office an expensive and useless one, if it is not absolutely injurious to the farmer."

On the Chairman resuming his seat, the following resolution was offered by Col. Ware, of Va., and unanimously adopted:

"The Maryland State Agricultural Society deeming the existence of Agricultural Societies important to the agricultural interests, and best sustained by Cattle Shows, drawing together the husbandmen of this happy country, acquainting the farmers of different sections of this wide domain with each other, and thus strengthening the bands that bind them together, approve highly of the courtesies extended from societies to each other,

Resolved, Therefore, that this Society respectfully submit to other Agricultural Societies of the U. S. the consideration of the prudence and propriety of so arranging their Shows as to prevent their taking place on the same day, and in such succession that distant visitors may be able to be gratified by witnessing as many as their time may allow.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to send a copy to each Ag. Society."

Mr. A. B. Davis, of Montgomery Co., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the office of Inspector of Guano, in the State of Maryland, is a useless office, and imposes a burdensome tax upon the farmers of the State, and it should, therefore, be abolished.

In support of his resolution, Mr. D. remarked:

Mr. President, I have arrived at your conclusions in relation to this matter. The mark of the Inspector is no reliable guarantee that the article contained in the bags is of good quality, as they are filled in his absence. They are marked with his name and taken by hundreds to be filled, and then, as you state, carried to a warehouse; and the inspector does not even see their contents, except the sample of the cargo submitted for his examination. Another feature of fraud which may be practiced, is the refilling of the bags. It has been stated to me that old guano bags, bearing the Inspector's mark, have been bought up in the country at the rates of \$9 per hundred. What use they are to be applied to, is unknown, but it is surely some illegitimate object, and is probably to sell under the Inspector's mark, as guano, some other article. In view of these matters, and believing the office useless, I hope the resolution will be adopted.

Dr. Humphreys, President of St. John's College,

Annapolis, next obtained the floor, and said, Mr. President, I have listened with pleasure to the remarks on this subject, and must say, that I have some time since come to the conclusions expressed by yourself. The inspection of guano can only be made profitable by the farmers themselves. Unless they become judges of the article for themselves, they will be subject to frauds and impositions. This office I believe is not only of no use, but is actually injurious, because of its opening the way for fraud; and it is, besides, a burdensome tax upon the consumers.

Dr. Wharton, of Baltimore county, replied as follows:—It is with regret that I must express my dissent to your remarks, Mr. President, and to those of the gentlemen who have coincided with you, and I have really been sorry to hear fault found with this office. Why not find the same fault with all inspectorships? I cannot see the force of your arguments touching the propriety of this office, unless they are applied generally to all similar offices; but I can see why you should find fault if the officer is not attentive to the duties of his station. The censure, however, should in this instance be against the officer, and not against the office. I buy inspected flour because I believe the inspector who places his brand upon it, knows more of its quality than the buyer, and I think, therefore, I am getting a good article. To be sure I may be deceived, but then I must blame the inspector for neglect or incompetency, and not find fault with the office he holds. I do not know but I would be in favor of abolishing all inspection, but I cannot go for the abolition of this inspectorship alone, because I believe it of more importance than any other. This is a new article in our market, and we are not yet sufficiently familiar with it to judge of its qualities, and the only way for us to know a good article is by the inspection. This cannot be said of other commodities. We have used them so long, as to know more about them and be better able to judge of their quality.

Mr. McHenry, of Harford county:—Mr. President, all that has been said here to-night on this subject, on both sides, proves to me the proper policy for farmers is to say to legislation, "let us alone." Whenever officers have been appointed to protect us, they have robbed us. This has been the case and always will be the case, and we do not stand in need of such protection. The reason why the guano used in England contains more ammonia than that brought here, is because the government does not interfere in the sale of the article. The vendor there depends, for the amount of his sales and his profits, on the truthfulness and reliability of his representations, and on the promptness of furnishing the required supply. It is true this applies to all inspections, but I think in this matter of guano, it is peculiarly burdensome to the farmer. This is an article imported into this country and all the inspections is paid by the consumers here, and not as in the case of flour, tobacco, &c., partially by shippers and indirectly by consumers in foreign countries. Here the trade was first commenced, and this inspection tax is the reason why this port has not become the depot for the sale of this article in the United States. It won't do to ask too much, or we will not obtain anything. If we cannot have all inspections abolished, let us do what we can towards it, and have the most burdensome removed. I hope sincerely that the resolution will pass.

Dr. Humphreys, of Annapolis: I agree with my

friend from Harford county, in opposing all inspections. For instance, the inspection of lime is a useless office. Some limes are procured from Magnesian limestone, while others are free from this quality, yet both are equally good according to the analytic qualities of the soil to which they are applied. The inspection, however, does not prove which is most suitable for any soil, and is therefore of no practical utility. I repeat your remark, Mr. President, it is all humbuggery.

Mr. J. T. Earle, of Queen Anne's county: Mr. President, I regret that I am compelled to differ from the views expressed by you and others, but the necessity of inspections seems to me to require it. I cannot think the office of inspector of guano useless, though I will agree that it has been badly managed. I do not know whether the law regulating the duties of this officer is as clear in defining them as it should be, but that is no argument against the existence of the office. It should be his duty to ascertain the amount of phosphates and ammonia contained in the guano, and indicate the same by a mark upon the bag. Even as it is, this office is a benefit to the consumer, for the guano on its arrival is placed in bags and the weight of each bag is marked upon it, after which it is removed to a warehouse. By laying in a warehouse sometime it absorbs large quantities of moisture from the atmosphere, by which its weight is much increased, but it is sold at the weight marked upon the bag. Thus the farmer is saved the expense of paying for the atmospheric air absorbed by the guano he buys, and this alone is a considerable argument in favor of the inspection. I do not believe that the inspection has driven the trade away from this market, and I think the facts will prove otherwise. Last year there were 34,000 tons of guano sent to the United States, and of this quantity 23,000 tons came to this port. This is because there is more demand here than elsewhere. The use of the article commenced in this State, and spread hither to other sections of the country. Our farmers know its value better than those in other parts of the Union, and will continue to use it, notwithstanding the additional expense of inspection. Mr. E. illustrated his arguments by speaking of flour inspections, and stated that it was this inspection which gave its high character to some brands of American flour even in the most distant foreign markets.

Mr. Davis, followed Mr. Earle:—Mr. President, I do not consider the inspection of flour as at all analogous to that of guano. Flour is a leading article of commerce all over the world, and although I do not myself attach much value to the inspection of flour, yet it is known that has given a value to Howard street flour in the Liverpool market over the famous New York flour; which until inspection was abolished in that State, ranked higher abroad than other flour. It is because of the well established character which the Howard street brand has given to our flour, more than any intrinsic value it imparts, that I should object to disturbing the inspection on that article. The gentleman speaks of marking the proportion of the elements of the guano on each bag, but in consideration of the small samples analyzed and because of the time it would occupy, I must say that I regard this as impracticable; and even if it should be accomplished, it will not prevent the liability to fraud which has already been shown.

Mr. Earle offered an amendment to the resolution, requiring instead of the abolition of the law, that

it should be altered so as to suit the wants of the farmers.

Mr. McHenry, of Harford county, opposed this amendment. He was for the abolition of the law entirely, as this was the only alteration, in his opinion, at all adapted to the wants of the farmers of the State. He proceeded as follows: The gentleman says it is impossible that the inspection can divert the trade from this port, but is he not aware that it has already had this effect. The first shipload sent to this country was brought to Baltimore, and from here its use was extended gradually to other sections of the country. Yes, sir, it was here that this vital principle first entered the veins and arteries of the agricultural system of our land and radiated hence to our neighbouring States. Our farmers now want it as much or more than ever, and our supply is entirely inadequate to the demand; yet we now only obtain a *share* in the traffic. A large proportion sent to the Chesapeake never reaches Baltimore at all, but stops at Norfolk, where it is not subjected to inspection. This would not have been the case but for the unwise policy of our legislature. It is this, and this alone, that has driven it away, and caused New York and Norfolk, to become the guano depots of the Union, and I for one want the tax abolished completely.

Mr. Earle, expressed his conviction that the trade had not been driven away, but that the increased demand elsewhere attracted it. He thought that sufficient would still come here to satisfy the demand.

Dr. Wharton, in answer to Mr. Davis respecting the inspections of flour, still contended that the inspection was of great value. If he desired to purchase flour he would depend upon the inspector's brand, and it was this made our flour sell well abroad.

Mr. Davis made a short reply, continuing to maintain that there was no analogy between inspections of flour and guano, and that the farmers must themselves become competent judges of the latter article in order to prevent imposition.

A call was then made for the previous question, which was sustained, and on vote being taken, the amendment was lost, and the resolution to abolish the office was adopted.

Mr. Earle remarked, that the grounds occupied by the society were owned by a joint stock company and held under a lease, and he moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the stockholders and ascertain if the property could be purchased by the society. The motion was carried and the President, Mr. Earle and Dr. Wharton, were appointed said committee.

On motion, the subject of compensation to the Marshal was called up. The President suggested that it had better be left with the Executive Committee,—but not pressing it.—On motion of Mr. Earle, it was fixed at \$200.

On motion, the Society then adjourned until tomorrow evening.

THIRD EVENING, October 26.

The Society met at the usual time and place, and was called to order by the President. The first business taken up was the reading, and in some cases amending and accepting the reports of the Committees on awarding premiums, as far as they had been submitted.

Dr. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County, wished the Society to instruct him, as to their intention in awarding a premium for the best essay on Agricul-

tural Chemistry, whether they desired to award it for a dissertation on analyses, formulas, &c., or on the best mode of applying the principles of Chemistry to this branch of industry. He took occasion also, to allude to the remarks made by the President on a previous evening, in relation to a note contained in his (the State Chemist's) report, and desired the President to inform him what was the substance of such remarks, as he was not present on the previous evening.

The Chairman responded to Dr. H. and repeated the remarks made by him on this subject (which are published above,) and also, vindicated the course he had pursued while speaking of the subject on that occasion.

Dr. Higgins, in reply, complained that the chairman had done him injustice. He had said nothing in that note which was intended to deprecate the importance of an Agricultural School and Experimental Farm, but as these did not exist and there was no probability they would be speedily instituted, he had solicited several scientific gentlemen in various parts of the State, to make experiments of their own farms, and report the results to him for publication in his next annual report. He had thus made a number of experimental farms in lieu of the one which did not exist, and thought he was entitled to the approbation rather than the censure of the Agriculturalists of the State. The assertion that experiments in Agricultural Chemistry were humbugs, he thought could not be sustained; and it was vain to say these experiments were not of great practical value. As for the abolition of the office he held, he was satisfied the people of the State appreciated its usefulness, and he was willing to submit to them whether it should be continued. He felt conscious of having discharged the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of his ability, and in all his actions he had been guided solely by a motive to advance agricultural interests. Whether he had done his whole duty was a question for the people to decide, and he was not fearful of their decision being against him.

The Chairman replied that he was sorry to prolong this discussion, but the gentleman had raised an issue that he had not intended, and he considered it necessary for him to say something in relation to it. He had not in his remarks found any fault with the gentleman's report. So far from it he had distinctly approved of it. But he regretted that the effect of the report was destroyed by the note. The note states that the plan of experimenting introduced by the gentleman, while it was attended with no expense, superseded the necessity of an Agricultural School and Experimental Farm. This he contended was not so. In an agricultural school, young men, sons of farmers from every part of the State, would be assembled and taught the various chemical theories. The analysis of soils, &c., could then be made in their presence and the theories applied and tested. When these had finished their studies, they would return to their homes competent to put these theories in practice and render them useful. This never could be brought about by any other plan, and it was not, therefore, true, that the learned gentleman's plan would "accomplish all and more than all that could be accomplished by an experimental farm at the public expense." The gentleman finds fault with me for pronouncing these experiments humbuggery. Now, I am not alone in this declaration; if so, I would not contend for its truth. But I am supported by several great

men. Among these I can name Liebig, one of the greatest chemists of the age, who has recently come out and denied the utility of many of his own laborious researches. Prof. Way, of the Royal Society of London, has also gone back, and now regards the importance of Agricultural Chemistry with much doubt and unbelief. The same may be said of Prof. Booth, of Philadelphia, a man who has done more for agricultural chemistry in this country, than any other living. He, too, in a recent publication repudiates many of his former notions, and regards various Chemical theories as impracticable. He hoped the members of this Society and the agriculturalists of the State generally would use all their influence to procure the establishment of an Agricultural School in this State, as there was no doubt such an institution would be of great advantage.

Dr. Higgins added a few remarks in justification of his report, and alluded to the retrograde conduct of the eminent chemists named. He said an answer to Prof. Booth was in preparation and would soon be published, which completely refuted the positions at present occupied by the Professor. The refutation was founded on Mr. Booth's own discoveries and experiments, and was virtually pitting Mr. Booth of yesterday against Mr. Booth of to-day.

Dr. Humphreys, of Annapolis, stated that he was one of the Committee on Essays last year, and he could probably answer Dr. Higgins' interrogatory as to what the premium was awarded for. It was not simply for analyses and formula of soils and manures, but was for the method of making the analyses, and the manner of applying the principles of Chemistry to farming. The analyses made by Chemists might, for the most part, be made by farmers if they were instructed how to make them, instead of the experiments being wrapped up as they now are in the language of science. An essay on Chemistry, to be of any use to farmers, should be in plain, simple language. He asked leave to say in relation to Dr. Booth's article, that he had on this afternoon read a manuscript review of Mr. Booth's paper, at Dr. Stewart's office, and hoped Dr. Stewart would be requested to read it before the Society, as it would correct some errors on this subject.

Dr. Stewart expressed his willingness to read the review, if it were the wish of the Society to hear it,—and being desired to proceed,—commenced by stating that, during the past summer, a copy of the Southern Planter had been sent him, containing the paper which Mr. Booth had read before the Pennsylvania Society for the improvement of agriculture. This paper would occupy too much of the time of this meeting, and the following quotations would introduce the subject . . . 1st quotation from McRuffin's editorial: . . .

"In justice both to our own views and to those of Professor Booth and others like him, we beg leave to remark, that to state the truth with regard to this branch of agricultural chemistry is not by any means to undervalue this budding science, either as to present or anticipated results. And it will be observed that the author in the concluding paragraph of his paper speaks very confidently of the present advantages of analysis in a scientific point of view, and hopefully of its future practical usefulness."

"His remarks of course do not include analyses made to ascertain the presence of a special ingredient,—lime for instance—which, along with one or two other substances, can be easily detected at

slight cost; nor do they apply to certain gentlemen who have studiously and modestly avoided to charge full rates, finding their compensation, in great part in the investigation of a cherished science." * * F. G. R. Ed. The following are extracts from Mr. Booth's letter.

"The plain farmer or even the enlightened agriculturalist, cannot determine with rigid accuracy the exact amount of the constituents of a soil, and then proceed by weight and measure to apply the manures requisite to render that soil productive." * * *

"There is no little difficulty experienced by the chemist, in obtaining a fair average of a soil in any single locality, in order to subject it to analysis." *

"It would appear then, that of all the fertilizing ingredients of a soil, lime can be estimated accurately, but that the precise amounts of the others, cannot be given with confidence, while the determination of the most important is the least reliable. It is therefore not too strong a conclusion to say, that the present practical value of the analysis of soils consists in ascertaining how much lime they contain."

"There is a confirmatory argument against the practical value of soil analyses, which has been so clearly set forth by Major J. F. Lee, of Washington, that I take the liberty of quoting his letter to me on the subject. We know that on all poor land of proper texture, the application of 200 lbs. of Guano to the acre will produce fair crops of grain and roots. *And this is the difference between a barren and a tolerably fertile soil.* Now this guano applies only 6 lbs. potash, 24 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 34 lbs. ammonia. But the acre contains 2,920,000 lbs. of soil (to the depth of a foot.) Can analysis now, or will it in any progress we may reasonably expect it to make, ascertain one part of potash in 600,000 of foreign matter, or one part of phosphoric acid in 150,000 parts of foreign matter, or one part of ammonia in 100,000? It may be answered, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that such determinations are greatly beyond the present power of chemical analyses. Whether they will continue so I will presently inquire; but the argument is strong against the present value of analysis applied to soils. —"

"The farmer would doubtless prefer knowing how much benefit he is to reap in his own lifetime, than to leave it to posterity in a future of uncertain length. Guided by these considerations in the analysis of soil, I employed water, slightly acidulated with acid, to extract the fertilizing ingredients, supposing that my analysis would thereby express the now potential qualities of the soil. —"

"From the observed effects of guano, bones, ashes, lime, and green sand, as well as from the analyses of ashes of plants, it is fair to infer that ammonia, phosphoric acid, potassa, and lime, possess fertilizing qualities; but the numerical measure of their value is hypothetical if not conjectural."

"Lastly—It will be observed that in the preceding part of these remarks, I have confined myself exclusively to the consideration of the practical uselessness of the analysis of soils at the present time. Can we look forward to a period, when such analyses can be performed, with such accuracy, expedition and moderate cost, as to be available in the art of agriculture? I am well satisfied that such an expectation is well founded. Our assay balances can now show the millionth part of the weight placed in them, and may be still further improved.

Reasoning from the past, the methods of analysis admit of almost indefinite improvement; and it is highly probable that new analytic processes will be devised, of much greater power, rapidity and accuracy, than those at present known, because every journal of chemical science conveys to us monthly and even weekly notices of the progress of chemical analysis."

TO FRANK G. RUFFIN, Esq.

Editor of Southern Planter.

DEAR SIR:—Your opinion of Mr. Booth's letter, as expressed in your April number modifies the impression it has produced in discouraging the use of chemical analysis, to some extent.—But scepticism in a state geologist, with regard to a matter of this kind, however guarded, seals its character in the view of most persons, and condemns all its advocates as impostors. I entirely agree with Professor Booth that all quantitative analyses of soils that have ever been performed are comparatively useless to the practical farmer—and moreover that they ever will be.

But the question now before the public is not with regard to the value of chemical analysis to the agriculturalist, for that is admitted by all scientific men, particularly by Mr. Booth; neither does he deny the importance of its practical application to the analysis of soil—for he says—"It may be made available for the advance of scientific agriculture."

"Such investigations will tend to deliver husbandry from the thralldom of empiricism, and place it under the dominion of a rational system."

Nor is the difficulty of getting a sample a barrier.—For he says—"I am well satisfied that we can look forward to a period when such analysis can be performed with such accuracy, expedition, moderate cost, as to be available to the art of agriculture." And if so, he of course admits that fair samples of soil can be taken.

Well then, accuracy, expedition, and moderate cost are all that is required.

Now if we are to wait until perfect accuracy is attained we cannot hope for its accomplishment, as all chemical analyses must necessarily be imperfect;—but taking his own standard of accuracy, (viz. one in 600,000)—we affirm that a second thought will convince Mr. B. that he would be unwilling to pledge \$100 for the detection of any of the seven elements of a soil when blended, in a soluble form, with one million of parts of sand.—The merest tyro of Mr. Booth's class will detect it.—And what more do you want?

The farmer does not sow his grain by exact weight and measure—and all that he asks with regard to manure is, that the chemist should express his opinion as to the deficiency of some important element—the exact amount of deficiency is of no practical importance, and I cannot imagine that it ever will be—any more than it would be important for the farmer to know the exact number of clover, or turnip seed that he should apply to an acre, particularly if required to count the latter.—The important question may be, shall I sow turnip or clover seed? And this decided,—shall I apply bone-earth or plaster?—If by leaching a portion of the soil with rain-water the analyst finds that no Phosphoric acid is extracted, he advises the use of bone-earth, because all experience teaches that this is the specific manure of turnips, and that rain-water, (and not "acidulated water") is the only means that is ever employed to convey this or anything else to the rootlets of plants. And if the soil does

not contain it in a soluble form, bone earth is cheaper than any other manure.—On the other hand, if the farmer wishes to raise clover, and the leachings of the soil do not contain any sulphuric acid—then he is advised to use plaster (Sulphate of Lime) because all experience teaches that sulphur is the specific manure of clover, and that if sulphur does not exist in the soil in a soluble form, clover will not grow. If he wishes to grow tobacco, Potash is the *sine qua non* however important other elements may be. Some amateur farmer, like the cockney sportsman who attempted to load his gun with the particular shot that would shoot the bird, and no more, may calculate the number of grains in an acre of land, and also the number of millegrammes in "half a teaspoonful of soil," but really, he might as well attempt to base his calculations upon the proportion of Potash in his window glass or demijohn (glass is a silicate of potash and soda:) for all practical purposes the insoluble compound of potash in his window has as little to do with his next crop or the crops of the present century, as the insoluble compounds of potash in his soil, many of which resist the action of the strongest acids. Yet all of this potash would be estimated in a quantitative analysis. We cannot agree from the experiments of Major Lee that the elements of 200 lbs. of Guano are the difference "between a barren and a tolerably fertile soil." This is abundantly proven in the European periodicals,—and the effect of this variety of manure is admitted by all good authority to be, merely to stimulate the plant to extend its roots and gain the nourishment from a larger amount of soil—which does not exist in the area to which it is confined by its imperfect development in a poor soil without guano.

The proof given by European Agriculturists is, that the excess of product over an adjoining acre that is unmanured, actually contains more nitrogen than the guano that was applied. And so also with regard to the 6 lbs. of potash in the 200 lbs. of guano—it may actually impoverish the land by enabling the crop to reap all the soluble potash that might be available to the next crop—and yet leave thousands of pounds of potash in the same acre that will never be available to the farmer unless he is taught to seek it by one of the several artificial modes so successfully employed even by the Chinese.

What physicians call a functional derangement, may be said somewhat to correspond with the case just cited.—Where there is plenty of food in the stomach but it has not the power to digest it; or where, having dissolved it, it remains in the blood as sugar, and is not appropriated. In another pale anemic case he gives iron, as it is supposed that the blood wants iron. No one but a physician can detect the one case from the other, nor choose the appropriate remedy, and he depends upon a chemical analysis, and a qualitative analysis, too, without "balances or measures" (in his most important decisions.) But does this assertion encourage the bold empiric? On the contrary, the prompt and good judgment of the physician is called much more into requisition when he applies his chemical reagent in the test-tube, than when he weighs the uncertain dose in his scales.

And is not this an a fortiori argument? For if the most intelligent men in the world will depend upon a qualitative analysis to detect disease in the human system and also to indicate the remedy and its dose, upon this principle, how much more may

we venture to prescribe with regard to soil, when we certainly know the defect, although we cannot satisfy the curious with weights and measures.

With the numerical data falls to the ground all curious questions about the action of medicines or manures:—we know that clover will not grow on soil that contains no sulphuric acid, and that it will grow wherever we can detect this element—other things being equal. And we know that food without nitrogen will not support man—but why he cannot assimilate it by means of his lungs, we may never say.

I will venture to say that among the many hundreds who have been convicted of poisoning, and that by a jury of 12 men, both in this country and in Europe, not one was ever convicted except on a simple qualitative analysis of the substance or compound food supposed to contain poison. And the chemist always under these circumstances expresses his opinion of the proportion of poison, although he has used no weight or measure in the analysis.

If for the sake of argument we admit that errors of judgment frequently occur in estimating the proportion of an important element by the eye, and without balances—and if one half are impostors, who are not pursuing chemistry as a profession, and depending on other means of support, demand only a nominal fee in order to encourage farmers to have analyses performed, still the old blind empirical system is infinitely more prejudicial to the pocket of the agriculturist and ruinous to the advance of "this budding science."

I do not suppose that two hundred dollars on an average have been expended in analysis of soils in the State of Md. for the past five years—judging from my own experience, which has also embraced samples from Connecticut, Delaware, Virginia, and Carolina.—And I doubt whether all the fees paid for analyses of every kind that have been performed in the state during that period would pay the salary of our inspector of guano for this one year.

I have never recommended any means as the manure for all lands—not even Ammonia nor Biphosphates of Lime—but have always stated that the success of the means depended on the absence of its elements from the soil. Yet even the most intelligent regard such a recommendation as if it were an unqualified endorsement; indeed the high road to wealth and popularity seems to be, the practice of empiricism upon mankind, or catering to the morbid taste of the multitude by advancing empirical doctrines.

Dr. Humphreys from the Committee on Agricultural Education, then read the following report of that Committee:

The Committee on Agricultural Education have further considered the subject on which they reported, in part, last year, and now desire to make some more definite suggestions. They believe it is quite as unwise to recommend too much in the present condition of our country, as too little. It is not asked, that Farmers shall be educated as expert Chemists, or complete Botanists, but, that they shall avail themselves of the skill and knowledge of the profession in all the sciences, to an extent far greater than they now do, in the management of their lands and the preservation of their crops. Many persons, for example, now undervalue analyses of crops and soils; but, only show the Farmers how they can make a practical use of this kind of skill, and you will interest them in it; and, what is more,

in their own researches, much oftener than at present, they will meet difficult cases, in which they will ask the aid of the professions. They are told frequently enough, to know it by heart, before this time, that their soils must have Lime, and Chlorine, and Magnesia, and Sulphuric, and Phosphoric acids; and nothing is easier than to instruct any student of ordinary intelligence, how to determine, with very little expense, whether any one of these substances be deficient or not. Nor it needs no Eliott, after doing this, to urge him to apply salts, marls, lime, bones, guano, or other agents, according as one another of these desiderata may be discovered. He has the *horne-book* in his hands, and cannot mistake his duty to put into his ground, what they do not possess, in order to feel conscious that he has performed his part well. He is not very liable to err in applying too much! Say no more then, of the greatest Chemists locking up their analysis in language which common men cannot understand. Put them, at once, into expressions which they can read. The sons of the soil must be dull indeed, if they cannot thread this labyrinth, after the able and thrice-repeated instructions of the State Chemist. The Committee ask for no more, on this part of the farmer's business. Let the rising generation be taught, at least, to make such examinations, by Chemical Regents, as in a vast multitude of instances, they ought to be competent to make, without relying on costly professional assistance. If there be quackery in this, there must be quackery in one of nature's noblemen presuming to swallow at his own discretion occasionally, a dose of *Epsom salts*, instead of inviting the Doctor to commence the process of taking his life *secundum artem*! There is, in short, at least one maxim, which it is not well for professional men, in our country, to quote to the dear people: who beyond all other nations, have their eyes and ears open. It is the much abused proverb, "*Omne ignotum pro mirifico*," freely translated, as follows, omne ignotum, all humbuggery; *feo mirifico, talks mystically*. Away, then, with this necessity for farmers to run to chemists, to know if they shall sow two bushels of salt on their fields.

It has long been held as sound doctrine; or what is the same thing, according to American ideas, has been spoken in lectures, and repeated, many times, in reports of societies, that farmers, as much as other men, require special instruction in their trade; that they must turn their attention to investigate the peculiar facts which occur in the circle of their obligations; and that they must form their own opinions upon the personal verification of the principles that they read in books, or notice in the practices and customs of others around them. In other words, they are not to be made successful farmers by authority, nor by prescription, nor by inheritance. The only question, then, that remains, is, how shall this doctrine become our established practice. It is to be feared, in this, as in many other points, that our countrymen say and do not. It is of little avail to reiterate such things for the thousandth time, unless it lead to actual improvement in Agricultural Education. Tacitus says, of a certain class of men, in his times, "they will always be forbidden, in one state, and will always be retained." We have much cause to apprehend, that practical unbelievers in scientific farming will continue to be numerous among us, till we shall take up acting instead of talking, on this matter.—Our neighbor, glorious little Delaware, has set us an example which is too near, and too directly in

point, to be forgotten. Her liberal and intelligent citizens have placed \$50,000 in Newark College, as a foundation for a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry; and this must be done in all the States; before the academies and other schools, in their respective bounds, can be supplied with teachers, who shall be able to do full justice to the farmers; or rather enable the farmers to do justice to themselves. This the most obvious and practical course to be adopted in our State, to add to some existing academical faculty, the proper professorships, in which they are now deficient, to supply, on easy terms, a perfect education in these particular branches. It will be a great gain indeed, if we will, at once, take this first step, to support, in some college, a Professor of Natural History, who shall be a Chemist; and, to associate with him, as the Steward of the establishment, a good practical Farmer, in addition to the Professor and Teachers, who are now found, in any one, almost, of our present Institutions. The students, in the agricultural classes, should devote a third part of each day, and perhaps half, to practical application of principles, upon the public grounds. None should be admitted who are not advanced enough in age, and in common learning, to go on with the class, without being a drawback or impediment to their operations. There should be as much uniformity and exactness of method, in this, as in the other collegiate departments. Provision should be made for the accommodation of county scholars, to be properly recommended and selected; who should not be charged, either for lectures or for tuition; and such students, when of bright talents, might have the further privilege of free board, on condition of becoming teachers for a term of years in the schools of the State, that might require their services. The students should take their exercise, by working in the field, or in the garden; and students from other departments, would often desire the opportunity to join in such labors; and to secure healthy and vigorous constitutions. Once established, it would be comparatively easy, to extend these wholesome practices, and to transmit them to posterity. Business habits are best taught, by practice. Administrative talent, like any other talent, does not come altogether by instinct. Native debilities need active training and steady exercise, under skilful direction. When this shall be accomplished, it will no longer be a merited reproach, that education is provided for all other classes, better than for agriculturists. In such a school, young men might acquire all the benefits which some seek, at great expense, by travelling. The improvements of all countries, and of different nations, and the best methods of men of skill, everywhere, would be collected there, and carried out in practice; and the student would carry home to his own farm, what is most adapted to his peculiar soils and his exact station.

There is no ordinary outlay, that the government can make, which would pay better than a public provision for this purpose. No other kind of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, can more justly ask for such provision; because the benefits to accrue from no other, can be more equally distributed among all classes. PRODUCTION, emphatically, begins with Agriculture; and whatever expenditure the Legislature may so make to improve agriculture, will directly promote the particular interests of all orders and ranks of our citizens. Schools for learning Latin and Greek, in other words, have far less reason to invoke public endowments, than schools for sowing and reaping grain.

But, another of the farmer's cares, never to be out of mind, is, for his trees; under which, he has the same need of tasking all the stores of his own knowledge, and of soliciting the help of scientific men. Our country is so vast, and so well supplied, that we do not as yet, realize all our obligations, in regard either to our fruit or forest trees. Our abundance blinds us to our dependence on God, and to our neglect of the agency of man. We ought to save what forests we have from premature decay; and to foster a new growth of timber and of ornamental trees. It is as needful to study this part of our culture, as it is to protect vines, and grains, and fruits, from disease, and from their natural enemies; or to defend existing crops from the ravages of insects. Shall we leave coming generations to provide substitutes for themselves, for the most common trees of the woods; or by a prudent forecast and watchful cultivation, shall we convert even deserts into fruitful fields; kill noxious worms and bugs; and change them into manures, to produce fruits, instead of destroying them? The oldest fable known to man, and the most beautiful, is that of the Trees. Let us take as much care of the trees, as JOTHAM made them take for themselves, in minding their proper business; for, our resources are not inexhaustible, unless we are vigilant to repair the necessary and constant drains which are made upon them. In one word, we must do what our sister states have done, if we wish to keep pace with the age, in our political and social progress. Unless we design to depend upon their scientific schools, which even now, are drawing great numbers of students from the West and the South, to the East, we must open schools of our own.

But, the benefits which we seek, in this mode, would extend to others, no less than to tillers of the soil; since Natural History embraces climates and health, as well as vegetation; and we should not more honor the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, than him who kills pernicious animalcules and preserves the staff of life, or him who protects the birds of the air and the flowers of the field. We have our schools of law, and of medicine, and of theology, and why not of agriculture? Even medicine ought to be studied, to some extent, not only in Colleges, but in the higher schools, by all classes of scholars, to direct them in forming robust, and active, and healthful habits. Inasmuch as the whole of society must employ physicians for the healing art, the whole should be able to judge accurately of their intelligence and fitness; and even to do without them, except in acute diseases. And, this is precisely what we claim for agricultural institutions; not to make entomologists of all who swing the scythe or hold the plough; but to do for them what is dear to independent minds, to put it in their power to protect themselves from quackery and imposition, whether in purchasing soils, or the means of making them fertile. The labors of a single NORRIS, repay a hundred fold, the outlay which supported him. He was, eminently, a working man; because by his aid, farmers worked with increased power and success. The "Lawrence" School in Massachusetts, is doing in that State, what the "Garden of Plants" did for France, when remedies were loudly called for, to exterminate natural evils, which were corrupting the sources of Production and of Happiness.

European schools of agriculture are mostly sustained by Royal Munificence; but, the numbers of their pupils are limited; and, they are not, ordina-

rily, of those independent classes, who, in our State, own the soil which they cultivate; and who demand an education, equal to that of other portions of their fellow-citizens. Indeed, it is by no means certain, if we had the ability to erect a mere school of agriculture, as a separate institution, that it would command the attention of any considerable number of American youth. Yet, supposing that they would, freely resort to it, there is no probability at present, that such a College can be built. It would require, at least, two hundred thousand dollars, to begin such an establishment, on a respectable footing. Six Professorships would be the smallest Faculty that could be fairly expected to meet the requisitions of such a work. The Committee, therefore, believe it will be more in accordance with Republican habits and opinions, to engraft the needful additions upon the thriving stock of our State Institutions. It will, thus, become a part of the American system. This feature will speedily make its appearance in all our seminaries of learning, when the highest colleges in the respective States shall have carried such a plan into successful practice. Connected with such colleges, there should always be Farms of sufficient extent, to afford ample room for the study of every branch of agriculture; and, the branches of husbandry, and veterinary medicine, should be at the option of every scholar who might desire to acquire some practical skill in these necessary matters. The classes should, also, have free use of all American and European Journals of Science; and, in this connexion, the Committee desire always to keep in mind, that one of the most efficient auxiliaries to diffuse agricultural education, is the Farmer's Newspaper, and the Farmer's Library, when properly studied, preserved and practised. In this school, as in all others; the hand of the diligent will make rich. There is always a word in season, in these publications; and, it must be the farmer's fault, if it come not to him "as apples of gold in pictures of silver." He who takes all these respectable publications, has his lesson for every day; and stand in little need of costly works on botany, and chemistry, and geology, and zoology. Even the Annual Reports of the State Chemists, need not consist of anything more cumbrous than tabular statements of actual results, of well conducted experiments. Each one of these papers would, thus, become a reporter to the public, of authentic data, upon which individuals might form their most important calculations; and, the professional laborers would ask nothing better, than to make these popular Intelligencers the Heralds of their fame. It would no more be said, that the lowest grade of intellect is all that the husbandman requires. He would, eminently, be a Logician; drawing valuable conclusions from correct premises; reaping richly, as he has sown; and enjoying a perpetual feast, through all the phases of the circling moons.

Dr. HUMPHREYS, Chairman,
JAS. T. EARLE.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, Dr. Stuart was requested to furnish his letter for publication among the proceedings of the Society.

Mr. Earle moved to prolong the time for awarding a premium for an essay on Agricultural Chemistry till the 1st of March next, and that the premium be increased from \$50 to \$100. Carried.

Mr. McHenry moved that the Fair for 1854, shall commence on the first Tuesday after the 10th of October next. He supported his motion by a lengthy

argument on the probabilities of stormy weather if held later in the season, which prevented the attendance from being as large as it otherwise would be, and caused the cattle, &c., to be exposed to much inclement weather.

The motion was amended by Mr. Earle, that the exhibition should take place during the week after the last Saturday in September. This was opposed by Messrs. Davis and Ware, but after considerable debate the motion was carried as amended.

FOURTH EVENING.

October 27th, 1853.

The Reports of Committees on Premiums were called for, and several of them presented, read, amended and adopted. After these were disposed of, the Chairman stated the next business in order was the election of officers, and remarked that he wished to be relieved from the responsibilities of the position he now occupied, and positively declined a re-nomination.

Mr. O. Horsey moved to appoint a committee of one from each county to nominate officers for the ensuing year. At the request of Mr. A. Bowie Davis this motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Davis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. Charles B. Calvert be unanimously declared the President of this Society for the ensuing year.

The Chairman stated that he would be bound to decline. Mr. Davis persisted in putting his resolution to vote, when it was adopted amid much applause. The Chairman took the floor as soon as order was restored, and addressed the Society as follows:—

Gentlemen:—I have told you more than once that I will not consent to occupy this seat any longer than the expiration of the present term. I feel deeply the kindness you have displayed towards me, and shall always regard it as one of the brightest spots in memory's record of my life. I am, indeed, grateful for it; and if I could command language to express my feelings, would thank you in appropriate terms; but I cannot do this, and am constrained to return you in humble phrase the poor tribute of my gratitude. But, gentlemen, during the past week I have said time and again, to every one who has spoken to me on this subject, that I would not again accept the office; and you will remember, too, I said a year ago, that after this term I must peremptorily decline a re-nomination. On all occasions, I have done all in my power to induce you to place some other gentleman at the head of your affairs.—It is nothing new to you. You have all heard it time and again. Now, would you have me act so inconsistently as to accept the office again? Would you place me in a situation so embarrassing—so beneath the gentleman and unworthy the man—as to compel my acceptance of this honor again at your hands, after I have so peremptorily refused it? I hope you will not. No, gentlemen, I cannot act so inconsistently. I must decline the honor you have already so often conferred upon me; and I consider this position a proud one. It is a great honor to be placed in it, and I hope you will select one from among your number who will fill it worthily and creditably.

A number of motions and resolutions were offered and put to vote, but they were all rejected. The name of Mr. James T. Earle was placed in nomination for President, by Mr. Jno. Merryman, of Baltimore county, seconded by Mr. A. Kimmell, of

Frederick, but subsequently withdrawn. An election for President was then ordered by ballot. Mr. Hiss, of Baltimore County, and Mr. M'Henry, of Harford Co. were appointed tellers—when CHAS. B. CALVERT was declared to be unanimously re-elected, notwithstanding he continued to protest against such a course of proceedings. Finally, the meeting came to order, and the President elect obtained the floor, and remarked as follows:

Gentlemen, I arise to say something, but I hardly know what to say. I have refused, so peremptorily, to accept the office of President of this Society again, that I hardly feel at liberty to do so. But you have insisted on it in spite of my remonstrances, and I cannot continue to refuse. I will make one compromise with you. I will accept the office if each one of you here will take a memorial, and promise to do your utmost to obtain subscriptions for the Society during the coming year. Every man of you who voted for me here to-night must do this. On these considerations I will accept the office, but on none other. We have been in operation for several years, but for each successive exhibition have been compelled to beg money to pay the premiums awarded by our Committees.—Now, this is not all we have to do. We have other duties besides holding Fairs and awarding prizes. Those grounds are not ours. We want a place to call our own. Is it not a shame that the great Agricultural Society of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania, has not a place of her own on which to hold her exhibitions? [He here spoke of another Society, which had only been 3 years in operation, but was a good deal more prosperous.] We have been in operation six years, but yet have to beg money to defray the expenses of our Premium list. Is not this a shame? Now, then, gentlemen, you have heard my conditions, if you will comply with them, I will again accept the Presidency, but on no other terms.

As soon as Mr. C. had concluded, Mr. Crockett, of Somerset moved that every member put his name on a paper to obtain subscriptions to the Society; which was contained in, and the members crowded around the stand to sign their names in signification of their readiness to comply with the terms which had been proposed by the President.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Worthington, of Balt. Co. the Secretary was directed to have subscription papers, with the above recommendation, printed, and sent to each member.

Mr. Goldsborough moved that the condition of the acceptance of the President's office by Mr. Calvert, be also inserted, which was adopted.

The election of the other officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Balt. City—CHAUNCEY BROOKS; St. Mary's Co.—H. G. S. KEY; Charles County—J. G. CHAPMAN; Prince George's—CLEMMENT HILL; Calvert—A. SOMERVILLE; Anne Arundel—THOS. S. IGLEHART; Howard County—CHAS. CARROLL; Montgomery—A. BOWIE DAVIS; Frederick—JNO. M'PHERSON; Washington—WM. DODGE; Alleghany—DR. SAMUEL P. SMITH; Carroll—GEO. PATTERSON; Baltimore County—JOHN MERRYMAN, JR.; Harford—RAMSAY MCHENRY; Cecil—GEORGE EARLE; Kent—DR. KENNARD; Queen Anne's—JAS. T. EARLE; Talbot—MATHEW T. GOLDSBOROUGH; Caroline—D. ORRELL; Dorchester—R. T. GOLDSBOROUGH; Somerset—GEORGE R. DENNIS; Worcester—THOS. W. HAYS; D. Columbia—J. H. BRADLEY; Delaware—C. P. HOLCOMB; Virginia—J. W.

WARE; Eastern Virginia—THOS. R. JOYNES; Pennsylvania—AARON CLEMENT; Corresponding Secretary.—E. G. DUVAL; Recording Secretary—SAML. SANDS; Treasurer—WM. P. LIGHTNER.

On motion of Mr. J. T. Earle, it was resolved, that the salary of the Treasurer be, and the same is hereby abolished.

The Society then adjourned.

FIFTH EVENING.

October 28, 1853.

Mr. Earle, from the Committee appointed by the Executive Committee to revise the Constitution, reported the following amendments as having been recommended for the adoption of the Society, as follows:

Insert after the "State of Maryland," in the the first paragraph of the Constitution, the words, "and other portions of our country."

ART. 5.—The Society shall meet annually on the first Monday after the last Saturday in September; but special meetings may be called by the President, on the suggestion of any three members of the Board of Managers. The annual and special meetings shall be held in the city of Baltimore, at such hour and place as the Board of Managers shall appoint.

ART. 6.—The Society shall have a President, one Vice President from each county, one from the city of Baltimore, one from the District of Columbia, two from Virginia, one from the Eastern, and the other from the Western Shore of said State, and one from each or any one of the other States or Territories of the Union, as it may think promotive of its interest—a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and one Curator from each of the counties of the State, and one from the city of Baltimore, to be elected by ballot, or viva voce, at each annual meeting, by a majority of the members present.

The amendments were read, discussed, and finally adopted as a part of the Constitution.

Reports from several committees were received, read and adopted.

Mr. Key, from Committee on Essays, asked the privilege of making their Report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which was granted.

Mr. Earle moved the following amendment to the rules for the government of the Judges. hereafter, which was adopted:—

"A premium of the Society will not be awarded to any animal or article exhibited, unless it be of a superior merit, though there be no competition."

Mr. Calvert, (Mr. McHenry in the Chair,) moved that hereafter the rule shall be imperative against anything being taken from the Show Ground until the closing of the Exhibition—which was dissented from.

A communication was received from Mr. Wm P. Lightner, resigning his office as Treasurer, which was read and accepted.

Mr. Calvert, Prest. bore testimony to the faithfulness of the Treasurer, and after remarking that he had, at the opening of the Show given notice of his intention to resign his office, in consequence of its interference with his other official duties, he proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Lightner, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer—Committee, Messrs. Chas. Brooks, Luckett, and Calvert.

In accordance with the provisions of the Const

tution, as amended, the following gentlemen were elected Curators for the ensuing year, viz:—

For Baltimore city—Frank Cook; St. Mary's—E. Plowden; Charles—Henry S. Mitchell; Prince George's—O. Bowie; Calvert—Dr. J. A. Chesney; Anne Arundel—N. B. Worthington; Howard—Geo. Y. Worthington; Montgomery—Geo. Brooke; Frederick Co.—O. Horsey; Washington Co.—D. Brumbaugh; Alleghany—Norman Bruce; Carroll—S. T. C. Brown; Baltimore Co.—James Carroll, Jr.; Harford—J. C. Walsh; Cecil—G. M. Eldridge; Kent—George Gale; Q. Anne's—Jas. Tilghman; Talbot—Jas. N. Goldsborough; Caroline—Arthur J. Willis; Dorchester—John R. Martin; Somerset—John S. Crockett; Worcester—Z. P. Henry.

The Society then adjourned sine die.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

DECEMBER.

As we have to give place to the Reports of the Judges of the *Maryland State Agricultural Society* in our journal of this month, we must necessarily be brief in our remarks on the work on the Farm,—and fortunate for us and our readers, the out-door work of December is not of such a nature as to demand extended notice. With these passing remarks, we will respectfully call attention to such things as true economy requires to be done on the farm.

FATTENING HOGS.

Your hogs now up for slaughter, should be assiduously attended to. The utmost care should be paid to giving them their food regularly, at stated hours, three times a day. In this regard the utmost vigilance should be observed; for although the hog is not possessed of reasoning powers, his *instinct* answers in its stead, and he can feel the pangs of hunger just as acutely as though he were able to draw deductions from premises, by the noble attribute of reason. The hog knows when he is hungry—he knows the calls of nature, in that respect, just as well as do men—and his system is just as sensitive to the privations of food, and just as liable to suffer by the cravings of appetite, as is theirs. Delay his usual meal only for a few minutes, and though he cannot tell you, in words, that you have neglected him, he will remind you, by his *squeals*, that you have done so. To feed hogs profitably—to carry on the work of fattening advantageously—it is necessary that they should at no time suffer by irregularity in feeding—they must, at all times, be kept *quiet*, and that can only be done by scrupulous attention to the time of serving them with their meals; for an empty stomach will rebel—and rebellion, thus produced, will lead to a waste of fat. Contentment and sleep are essentials which cannot be disposed with in the system of hog-fattening. Give him his food regularly, and his contentment is secured, as his instinct looks not beyond the gratification of his appetite—and hence, this accomplished, *quiet* and *sleep* lead to the secretion of fat.

A word as to the food of hogs. If economy be consulted—and it assuredly should be—their corn should be ground into meal, and that should be cooked before being given to them. By being thus fed, at least one-fourth of the quantity of corn necessary to fatten a hog may be saved, while the hog himself will fatten quicker.

The troughs in which the hogs are fed should be washed out after each meal—they should be given water twice a day, and charcoal and rotten wood

should be always accessible to them. Their sleeping apartments should be provided with fresh straw, hay, or leaves, once a week, in order that the character of their bedding may be of a nature to allure them to repose. And while these things are being attended to, the farmer should not forget to have their yards covered every few days with rough materials, or litter of some kind, to be converted into manure. It is not very important what these rough materials may be, so they contain vegetable matter to act as absorbents of the liquid portions of the excretions of the animals.

MATERIALS FOR COMPOSTING INTO MANURE.

So long as the weather may remain open and admit of such work, the teams on the farm should be employed in collecting rough materials to form into compost heaps, to be converted into manure. The earth and vegetable matters from head-lands, fence-sides, fence-corners, woods-mould, river-mud, creek-mud, marsh-mud, peat, the sod from fields covered with sedge grass, the scrapings from road-sides, the scrapings of ditches, sea-ore, weeds, cotton-seed; and, in a word, any substances having in them vegetable and animal remains, are good to enter into such composts. But with every *two* loads of such matters, there should be mixed one load of barn-yard or stable manure. As the compost heaps are being formed, layer and layer about, the surface of each layer should be dusted freely over with plaster, say in the proportion of one bushel of plaster to twenty double-horse-cart loads of the rough materials named. The compost heap should be shaped into a conical form, dusted over with plaster, patted down, and, if possible, kept under cover. Even a covering of pine or cedar brush will prove useful. The object of mixing the barn-yard and stable manure with the rough materials, is to excite fermentation, and bring on a healthful state of decomposition in the latter; without which, its action will be *slow*, and but little perceivable on the first crop, though it will ultimately tell in the soil in succeeding years. The list of substances we have named are mostly comparatively *cold*, and require the addition of animal or organic manures to bring about fermentation and decay, a condition absolutely necessary to render them immediately available as manure. All such inert, all such dormant matters, require to have vitality previously infused into them before application to the land, as they will not otherwise be competent to dispense the nourishing principle, if we may so express ourself, into growing plants—from the decay and death of the former, the principle of life is communicated to the latter.

Guano, being the strongest of all concentrated animal manures, might be very advantageously used in the compost heap instead of stable and barn-yard manures—so also might fish—to bring on the decomposition of the rough materials we have named, but then, as these substances are not available to all, we have called particular attention to the former substances.

Alkaline substances, as wood ashes, barilla ashes, lime, soda, &c., will also bring on the desired decomposition, of the enumerated inert substances, but these, with the exception of *lime*, rest under the objection of incompetency of supply, while that mineral, if applied in quantity, would operate to drive off the nutritive gases as they might be generated, and thus deteriorate the value of the compost as manure.

The substances we have before described, if spread over the cattle-yards, hog-yards, &c., would,

by the voidings of the animals, especially the liquid portion of them be converted into manure. But whether such substances be made into compost heaps, or spread over the cattle-yards, and hog-styes, it is necessary that either the one or the other should be shoveled over and thoroughly mixed together before being applied to the land the ensuing season. This operation of shoveling over, is necessary upon two accounts: *first* to produce equality in the strength of the manure, and, *secondly*, to let in the atmospheric air, to give a fresh impetus to decomposition, in order that the nutritive principle may be rendered the more active and operative.

SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD.

☞ Lose no time during this month that can be appropriated to such purposes, in securing a full supply of fire-wood to carry you through until next fall.

WINTER PLOUGHING.

All stiff clays intended for spring crops should be ploughed at every seasonable period throughout winter. We repeat our former advice, do not plow when the ground is wet, or very dry—the right time is, when it is moist.

STABLING AND SHEDDING FOR STOCK.

Stock of every description should be provided with comfortable stables or sheds. Exemption from the inclemency of the weather, while it conduces to the health of the animals, saves food.

TREATMENT OF MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows cannot be expected to give much milk unless they are properly cared for. They should have comfortable warm, well ventilated stables—their stalls should be well littered and cleaned out twice a day,—they should be curried or rubbed down twice a day, be watered as often; be fed thrice a day, with sufficient nourishing food, and salted, or given a mixture of equal parts of salt, ashes, and oyster-shell lime, twice a week; say, from one to two ounces at a time. In good weather they should have access to an enclosed yard, on the bottom of which there should be at least twelve inches of rough materials spread, to be converted into manure.

YOUNG CATTLE.

These should be kept in a yard to themselves. The yard should be provided with a comfortable dry shed to retire to in bad weather. They should be fed so as to keep them growing and in good health. A poorly fed young animal never yet made, and never will make, a fully developed, full grown animal at maturity.

WORKING ANIMALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

These should be kept in good, dry, well ventilated stables, be well fed and watered thrice a day, curried and brushed down morning and evening, be provided with well bedded stalls, and be salted, or given the salt, ashes, and lime, mixture, twice a week, in portions of 1 or 2 oz., at a time.

SHEEP.

Have these managed as we advised last month.

BROOD-MARES IN FOAL.

We have never yet been able to come to the conclusion entertained by many, that Mares in foal should be kept upon low diet. To us it has always appeared reasonable, that their food should be such as would not only be sufficient to sustain the mother in vigorous health, and to enable her to impart sufficient nutriment to the colt she may be bearing, to cause the proper development of its structure in all its parts, and in the fulness of its integrity. In advancing these opinions we do not wish to be un-

derstood as meaning, that the mare should be kept fat; but that she should be kept in good condition. She should receive at least three moderate feeds of grain per day—and that would be the better of being chopt or ground, and mixed with cut hay or straw. As to the kind of grain, we prefer oats, as being nutritious, healthful, less heating than corn, and better calculated for the formation of bone and muscle. Besides these grain feeds, they should each receive at two feeds, at night and morning, about 21 lbs of hay or fodder, per day.

Such mares should be provided with comfortable sheds, which should be provided with warm, dry, well bedded stalls, in which they could be tied up of nights, and in bad weather. The shed should face the south, or south-east, and lead into an enclosed yard wherein the mares might be turned for exercise in good weather. Their hides should be kept clean with the curry-comb and brush, or with a whisp of straw; they should be watered thrice a day, and salted twice a week.

IN-CALF COWS AND HEIFERS.

These animals should be treated as we advised last month.

BREEDING SOWS AND STORE HOGS.

Warm dry sleeping apartments are essential to the comfort and health of these animals, and while it is not absolutely necessary to keep them fat, they should be so fed as to keep them in good growing condition.

FENCING.

A sufficient quantity, of fencing materials should be cut down and hauled into the barn-yard, to be fashioned into posts and rails through the winter, as will make all the new fences necessary, and thoroughly repair the old.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

If not done already, every thing of this description should be overhauled, all necessary repairs made, and all not in use put away under cover. All that need it should be painted.

OIL FOR MACHINERY.

In winter none but the best winter-pressed oil should be used in oiling machinery.

GATES.

Let a gate be substituted for every pair of bars on your farm.

DITCHING AND DRAINING.

All suitable periods during winter should be availed of to perform this work. Wet clays after being drained, relieved of excess of water, and ploughed deeply, are competent to yield 100 per cent more crops than they were in their wet state.

SLEIGHS.

Let these be repaired and newly painted, if they need it, for the better accommodation of the ladies.

CARRIAGES.

These should be furnished up, as one enjoys a ride more in a good looking than in a faded vehicle of pleasure.

CHRISTMAS.

As this day will have been among the by-gones before we shall again have an opportunity of communing with our patrons, we seize the present occasion to wish them each and all a happy Christmas. May the home of each be crowned with those enjoyments and those pleasures, which send joy and gladness to the heart: may health and prosperity abound in every dwelling.

☞ The proceedings of the State Society, and the reports of the committees, preclude our noting this month, various other matters.



BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 1, 1853.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

\$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for \$5; 12 copies for \$10; 30 copies for \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 12 lines, for each insertion, \$1; 1 square, per ann., \$10; $\frac{1}{2}$ column, do. \$30; 1 column, do. \$50—larger advertisements in proportion.

Address, SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher,
At the State Agricultural Society Rooms, No. 128 Baltimore st.
over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the *Maryland State Agricultural Society* will be held on the second Tuesday in this month, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on business of importance, and a full attendance is requested,

By order of CHAS. B. CALVERT, Pres't.
SAML. SANDS, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS.—We are compelled to defer the Address of Mr. Holcomb for our next No. when we will present it as a New Year's present to our patrons.

THE FARMER PREMIUM LIST.—The following gentlemen obtained the premiums offered by the publisher of the *American Farmer*, for the largest list of subscribers for the present year, viz:

W. O. Bernard, Charlottesville, Va., the 1st premium of	\$50
S. P. Houston, of Delaware, the 2d do of	35
Wm. H. Tayloe, of North Carolina, 3d do of	25
W. A. Kearney, of North Carolina, -	15

THE ESSAYS.—It will be seen by the report of the proceedings of the State Society, that the Committee on Essays asked and received permission to make their report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee in February.

IMPORTED SHEEP.—We note a recent importation, by Col. J. W. Ware, of Clarke county, Va., of improved Cotswold Sheep, consisting of eight bucks and three ewes. One of the bucks and the ewes were winners of the first prizes at the late Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; which fact stamps the high character of the importation.—The other bucks are of superior excellence, and do great credit to the enterprise of the importer—two of the latter were imported for Hy. Carroll and Wm. Jessup, Esqs., of Baltimore county, and are now with their flocks.

GUANO TRADE.—We learn from a Washington paper, that a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Boulware and Johnston Barbour, from the Va. State Agricultural Society, have had an interview with the President of the U. S. on the subject of the guano trade. Their object is, in accordance, with the views of the Society and the people of Virginia, to induce the government to adapt the proper means to change the present system of the trade, which is a monopoly of the Peruvian government. The enormous increase in the demand for this article, and the immense amount involved in the trade, renders it a matter of national importance, second, perhaps to no other interest, and if any means can be adopted by which a better system can be devised than that now in existence, the gratitude of the whole country will be due to those who may be instrumental in effecting it. We learn that the President concurs in the views of the Committee, and is determined to carry them out with energy, and with all the means which his position affords him.

We were much disappointed in there being no exhibition of Atkin's Automaton Self-Raker and Reaping Machine, at our State Fair. A complete machine had been forwarded as promised; but a small box containing the fixtures for the raking apparatus, was miscarried, and did not come to hand when the exhibition closed. This is much to be regretted, as many persons were desirous to witness the operations of so novel and useful a machine.

We may also mention a typographical error or two, that occurred in reference to this machine, by our correspondent "E. S." in the October No. For four hands, read fewer hands; for Reaping Machinery, read Reaping by Machinery, and for 6th mo. read 9th mo.—[Ed. *American Farmer*.]

STOCK FOR THE SOUTH.—A large number of young stock has been sent to the South since the late Cattle show.—We shipped to Mr. R. Peters, of Alabama, Geo. six head of Ayrshire heifers, of 2 years and under, from the herd of Ramsey McHenry, Esq. of this state—and Mr. Patterson has sent to the same gentleman, several head of his beautiful young Devons, all of which with some choice specimens of Chester Pigs, which we procured from Mr. C. Harvey, of Delaware Co., Pa. for the same gentleman, were sent by the Palmetto steamer, and have we hope, safely reached their place of destination. We sent also from Mr. McHenry's Ayrshire herd, to Mr. Rhett and Mr. Hayward, of South Carolina, a bull and four heifers of this favorite milking stock.

These have come under our own immediate observation, but we have heard of others, the particulars of which we have not learnt.

The Virginia State Agricultural Society's First Annual Exhibition was held the week after that of the Maryland Show, and was attended with the most complete success. The President, and several other officers of the Maryland State Society were present, who express themselves highly gratified at the spirit and enthusiasm displayed. \$50,000 were raised by voluntary subscriptions, during the Exhibition, and the Society is thus placed on a solid foundation from the very start. The corporate authorities of Richmond subscribed \$5000. An address was delivered by Ex-President Tyler, at the close of the Exhibition. About 20,000 persons visited the grounds on the third day of the Show when the Ploughing Match took place, for the prize of \$100, (given by Madame Sontag), and elicited much interest. Madame Sontag was escorted over the ground by Wm. Boulware, Esq. late Charge to Naples. The Richmond Whig says:

"We have never seen so many people in such good humor. The best evidence of the enthusiasm which pervades the farmers, was the subscription for the benefit of the Society, on Wednesday night, of \$39,000. Numerous other contributions were made on Thursday, and the amount will probably be swollown to \$50,000. Richmond city subscribed \$5,000."

New Castle (Del.) Agricultural Society.—At a meeting held on the 3d Nov. the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year, viz:—President, John C. Clark; Vice Presidents, Giles Lambson, B. Reybold, T. J. Adams, Edward T. Bellah, J. J. Brinkley, M. B. Ocheltree, John Jones, J. V. Moore, Henry Cazier, J. L. Miles; Corresponding Secretary, C. P. Holcomb, Recording Secretary, Brian Jackson; Treasurer, Samuel Canby; Attorney, John A. Allderdice.

Reports of the Judges.

PREMIUM ANIMALS.

The Committee on Premium Animals, beg leave to report:

They award the prize to Mr. C. P. Holcomb, for his Devon Bull Eclipse, five years old.

The prize for Cows, to Mr. Oden Bowie, of P. George's Co. for his Devon Cow Sweetheart.

As was to be expected, there were many contestants, likely to cause great hesitation in the committee.

To Mr. Wm. Jessup, the prize for his Boar Jack.

JOSIAH W. WARE,
S. S. NEILL,
O. HORSEY.

After the action of the Committee on the above animals, Josiah W. Ware, of Va. retired from the committee, and Mr. Lewis Washington, of Va. was called in his place, when the committee awarded the prize to Mr. Franklin Felton, of Baltimore Co. for his premium Horse, Ticonderoga, 8 years old.

To J. W. Ware, of Va. for his premium sorrel Filly, 3 years old, thorough bred.

To J. W. Ware, for his premium Ram, 2 years old, thorough bred Cotswold.

To J. W. Ware, for his premium Ewe, thorough bred Cotswold.

O. HORSEY,
S. S. NEILL,
L. WASHINGTON.

SHORT HORN DURHAMS.

The Committee award the following premiums: For best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, \$30, to Chauncey Brooks, of Baltimore.

For 2d best Bull, do \$15 to Martin Goldsborough.

For 3d best Bull, do \$6, to Mr. Lynch of Somerset Co. Md.

For best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, \$30, to Clement Hill, of P. George's Co.

For 2d best Cow, do \$15, to J. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot Co.

For 3d best Cow, do \$6, to C. B. Calvert, of P. George's.

The Committee take great pleasure in stating that there were a number of fine animals exhibited, which claimed the attention of the committee, and regret that it was not in their power to award premiums for the same.

J. C. CLARK,
JAS. TILGHMAN,
GEORGE C. DENNIS.

SHORT HORNS AND HEREFORDS, UNDER 3 YEARS.

The Committee appointed to report upon the premiums awarded to the owners of cattle of the Short Horn and Hereford breeds, under 3 yrs. old, on exhibition at the 6th annual Cattle Show of the Md. Ag. Society, beg leave to report, that no stock of the Hereford breed has been entered or submitted to their inspection—that they have carefully viewed the several animals of the Durham or Short Horn breed of the above class, mentioned and described in the entries submitted to them, and are of opinion that the premiums offered by the Society for animals of that class, should be awarded as follows, viz:

For the best Bull between 2 and 3 years old, 1st premium of \$15 to Clement Hill, Esq. of Prince George's Co. Md., for his bull Rover.

No other Bulls of the above age having been entered, they have made no awards of the 2d and 3d premiums.

For the best Bull between one and 2 years old, first premium of \$15 to Jas. N. Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot Co. for his bull Talbot.

For the 2d best do. 2d premium of \$6 to L. T. Brien, Esq. of Balto. county, for his bull Catactin.

For the best Bull Calf, first premium of \$6 to Clement Hill, Esq. of Prince George's county for his calf Valentine, 5 months old.

For the 2d best do second premium of \$5 to Chas. B. Calvert, Esq. of P. George's, for his calf Poto-mac 2d. 10 months old.

For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old, first premium of \$15 to Clement Hill, Esq. of Prince George's Co. for his heifer Beauty.

For the 2d best do second premium of \$8 to Chas. B. Calvert, Esq. for his heifer Rolando.

For the 3d best do third premium of \$5 to the same gentleman, for his heifer Sylvia.

For the best Heifer between one and two years old, the first premium of \$15 to Clement Hill, Esq. for his heifer Cassandra.

For the 2d best do to J. S. Crockett, Esq. of Somerset Co. 2d premium of \$6 for his heifer Maria.

For the best Heifer Calf, first premium of \$6 to Chas. B. Calvert, Esq. for his calf Ella, 4 mos. old.

For the 2d best do second premium of \$5 to J. S. Crockett, Esq. for his calf Annie, 3 months old.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. BRADFORD, Ch'n.

DEVONS AND ALDERNEYS OVER 3 YEARS.

The Committee made the following awards for Devons.

For the best Devon Bull, over 3 years old, \$30, to Oden Bowie, of P. George's Co. Md.

For 2d best do do, \$15, to Lewis Bayley, of Va.

For 3d best do do, \$6, to A. B. Davis, of Montgomery county.

For the best Devon Cow, over 3 years old, \$30, to Oden Bowie.

For the 2d best do do, to the same.

For 3d best do do, to Sam'l Sutton, of Balt. Co.

For Alderneys.

For the best Alderney Bull, over 3 years old, \$30 to Wm. C. Wilson, of Baltimore Co.

Second best do to Hy. Frantz, Balt Co. \$15.

For the best Alderney Cow, over 3 years, \$30, to W. W. Glenn, of Baltimore Co.

For the 2d best do do, \$15, to Chas. B. Calvert, of Prince George's Co.

For the 3d best do do, \$6, to same.

DEVONS AND ALDERNEYS UNDER 3 YEARS.

The Committee on Devons and Alderneys under 3 years old, respectfully report, that after a very careful examination they have awarded the following premiums: Devons.

For best Bull between 2 and 3 years old, to Mr. Van Zant, of Penna. for Sir Edward, \$15.

For 2d best do do to J. Jeffries, for Freedom, \$8.

For best Bull between 1 and 2 years old, to Stephen T. C. Browne, for Union, \$15.

For 2d best do do, to Aaron Clement, \$6.

For best Bull Calf, to Oden Bowie, \$6.

For 2d best do to Samuel Sutton, \$5.

For best Heifer, between 2 and 3 years old, to J. Howard McHenry, \$15.

For 2d best do do to Stephen Browne, \$8.

For 3d best do do to Oden Bowie, \$5.

For best Heifer, between 1 and 2 years old, to Oden Bowie, \$15.

For 2d best do do to Aaron Clement, \$6.

For best Heifer Calf, to C. P. Holcomb, \$6.

For 2d best do to Stephen T. C. Browne, \$5.

The committee also think it but just that particular mention should be made of the excellent quality of the stock which came under their notice, particularly that of Messrs. McHenry, Clement, Browne and Bowie.

Alderneys.

For best Bull under 3 years old, no specimen offered.

For best Bull Calf, to W. C. Wilson, \$6—the only one exhibited.

For best Heifer between 2 and 3 years, to J. Howard McHenry, \$15.

2d best Heifer do do to Wm. C. Wilson, \$8.

3d do do to C. Calvert, \$5.

Best Heifer between 1 & 2 yrs, W. C. Wilson \$15

Best Heifer calf do do \$6

The committee think the display of Alderneys not equal to that of any previous year, there being no specimens offered for most of the premiums.

Respectfully,

GEORGE BLIGHT,

HENRY C. BURTON,

EDWARD LLOYD, Jr.

AYRSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS OVER 3 YEARS.

The committee on Ayrshire and Holstein cattle over three years old, beg leave to report, that there were several kinds of very superior cattle of the former grade, which reflect great credit upon their enterprising owners—and so close was the competition, that the committee had great difficulty in deciding to which the award of superiority was justly due. After, however, a careful examination and re-examination, the committee award as follows, for *Ayrshires*, viz:

To D. M. Perrine's Bull Scotland, the first premium of \$30.

To Ramsay McHenry's Bull Septimus, the 2d premium of \$15.

To Mr. Merryman's Bull Highlander, the 3d premium of \$6.

To Ramsay McHenry's Cow Alice, the first premium of \$30.

To David M. Perine's Cow Jenny Deans, the 2d premium of \$15.

To G. W. Lurman's Cow Dairy Maid, the 3d premium of \$5.

Mr. McHenry's cow Alice, and Mr. Perrine's cow Jenny Deans, had each twin calves by their side—the latter three calves in eleven months—and are both noble specimens of the Ayrshire breed.

Of *Holsteins*, there were not so many as of *Ayrshires*, but what was lost in number was made up in superior quality.

The Committee award to Mr. Zenos Barnum's Cow Eugenia, the first premium of \$30.

To Mr. Sutton's Cow Hildebrand, the 2d premium of \$15.

To Mr. Calvert's Cow Lucy, the 3d prem. of \$6.

Mr Geo. Y. Worthington's Bull Othello, had no competition, and to him is awarded the 1st premium of \$30.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. DAVIS,

BRYAN JACKSON,

THOMAS LANSDALE.

AYRSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS UNDER 3 YEARS OLD.

The Committee on Ayrshires and Holsteins, under 3 years old, report:

That no Ayrshire Bulls between two and 3 years

of age, were entered for premiums.

For Ayrshire Bulls between 1 and 2 years of age, they award the 1st premium of \$15, to Ramsay McHenry, for his bull Homo.

The 2d premium of \$6, to Lewis Bailey, of Va. for his bull McDonald.

For Ayrshire Bull Calves, they award the 1st premium of \$6, to G. W. Lurman, for his bull calf Daniel Webster.

The 2d premium of \$5 to W. H. Marriott, for his bull calf Romeo.

For Ayrshire Heifers, between 2 and 3 years old, they award the first premium of \$15, to Ramsay McHenry, for his heifer Maid of Ayr.

The 2d premium of \$8 to Chas. B. Calvert, for his heifer Highland Lass.

The 3d premium of \$5 to Lewis Bailey, for his heifer Mary.

For Ayrshire Heifers between 1 and 2 years old, they award the 1st premium of \$15, to G. W. Lurman, for his heifer Violet.

The 2d premium of \$6 to Ramsay McHenry, for his heifer Mary Queen of Scots 2d.

For Ayrshire Heifer Calves, they award the 1st premium of \$6 to Ramsay McHenry, for his calf Multiflora.

The 2d premium of \$5, also to Ramsay McHenry, for his calf Maria Louise.

For Holstein Bulls, between 2 and 3 years old, no entries for premiums were made.

For Holstein Bulls, between 1 and 2 years old, they award the 1st premium of \$15 to Samuel Sutton, for his bull Wellington.

The 2d premium of \$6, to Z. Barnum, for his bull Leopold.

No Bull Calves were entered for premium.

For Holstein Heifers between 2 and 3 years old, they award the 1st premium of \$15, to Z. Barnum, for his heifer Lady Kossuth.

The 2d premium of \$8, to G. Y. Worthington, for his heifer Othelina.

For Holstein Heifers between 1 and 2 years old, they award the 1st premium of \$15, to Samuel Sutton, for his heifer Nannie.

The 2d premium of \$6, to G. Y. Worthington, for his heifer Rosa.

For Holstein Heifer Calves, they award to G. Y. Worthington, the premium of \$6 for his Holstein Calf.

No other Holstein Calves were entered for premiums. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GRIFFITH M. ELDRIDGE, Ch'n.

GEORGE EARLE.

The Committee upon Ayrshires and Holsteins, under 3 years, to their report presented on Thursday night, appended a note relative to some Heifers placed on exhibition by Mr. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; exceptions were taken to the note and they were directed to amend the report, which they did, by perhaps somewhat hastily withdrawing the whole note. They now ask that the adoption of the report may be rescinded, and they may be permitted to re-amend it by adding the following remarks:

Your Committee further report, that Mr. Chas. Ridgely, of Hampton, had on exhibition, two very handsome Ayrshire heifers, but which were not entered on the books of the Society for premiums. That your Committee were satisfied there had been an error either in filling up the cards, or in placing the Cattle in the wrong stalls, particularly as they had found several errors of a similar kind in the

course of their examinations, and as they had no means of procuring the necessary information, your committee were reluctantly compelled to overlook them in the award of premiums. Which is respectfully submitted.

G. M. ELDRIDGE, Ch'n.

NATIVES AND GRADES.

The Committee appointed to view all native and Grade Cattle, three years and upwards, beg to report, that they found a number of superior Cows under this head, and that after the most searching and diligent exercise of their united judgment, award as follows:

To J. S. Crockett, of Somerset Co. for his cow Mary Oliver, the 1st prize of \$30.

To J. A. Hamilton, of Baltimore Co. for Nelly 2d, the 2d prize of \$15.

To E. T. Elliott, of Balto. Co. 3d prize, of \$6.

JAMES N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

J. PATTON,

R. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Committee appointed to view all Native or Grade Cattle, under 3 years, report, that after a labored and careful investigation of the many very promising young heifers committed to their charge by the worthy President of the Society, they award as follows:

To Martin Goldsborough, of Balto. Co. for his heifer Jenny Lind, 1st premium of \$15.

To Thomas Love, of Baltimore Co. for his heifer Fanny 2 years old, 2d premium of \$6.

To A. W. Bradford, for his heifer Grace, 2 yrs. old, 3d premium of \$5.

For the best Heifer between 1 and 2 years, to Thos. Love, of Baltimore Co. for his heifer Fanny, 1st premium of \$15.

To Thomas Love, for Susan, 2d premium of \$6.

For the best Heifer Calf, to Samuel Sutton, for Rose, 8 months old, 1st premium of \$6.

To John Merryman, Jr. for heifer Calf 6 months old, 2d premium of \$5.

J. N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
JOHN S. CALDWELL.

WORKING OXEN.

We, the Committee, appointed to examine Working Oxen and Cows, respectfully report that we award the first premium of \$30 to A. Clement, of Philadelphia, for his Devon Steers, 4 years old.

To A. Clement of Phila. the 2d premium of \$15, for his Devon Steers, 4 years old.

To J. Jeffries, of Baltimore Co. the 3d premium of \$8 for his Steers, 5 years old.

To C. P. Holcomb, of Delaware, the 1st premium of \$30 for his Devon Steers, under 4 years old.

To Lewis Bailey, of Va. the 1st premium of \$30, for his working Heifers.

WILLIAM JESSOP,
S. M. LEE,
S. T. C. BROWN.

FAT CATTLE.

The Committee on Fat Cattle beg leave to respectfully report, that they regret the offering of of fat steers was not larger, but they have the pleasure of stating that it is with great gratification they award (as they eminently deserved it) the premium offered by the Society for the best pair fat steers, to Hugh M. Nelson, of Clark Co. Va.

For the best fat Cow, to Hugh M. Nelson, of Va. of Baltimore Co.

For the best fat Heifer, to Jno. Merryman, Jr.
J. M. TURNER,
JAS. THOMAS,
EDWARD WILLIAMS.

FAT SHEEP.

For the best slaughtered Mutton, "Long Wool," \$15, to Wm. Reybold, of Delaware.

For best slaughtered Mutton, "Middle Wool," \$15, to J. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot Co. Md.

For the best slaughtered Mutton, "Fine Wool, Native or Mixed," \$15, to S. Thomas & Son.

For the best lot of Live Mutton, not less than 4 in number, \$15, to Wm. Reybold.

The Committee would call the attention of the Society to the fact, that under this head there is not, nor in the judgment of the Committee will there be, any competition, until the live muttons are graded somewhat as the slaughtered muttons are. There were several lots of live muttons exhibited, that were worthy to excel, and when age and breed are taken into consideration, would, in the judgment of the Committee, be worthy of a premium. They would, therefore, recommend a premium for the best lot of Southdown Muttons, best lot of Middle Wool Muttons, best lot of Mixed Wool Muttons, and also, for the best lot of Long Wool Muttons. All of which is respectfully submitted.

STERLING THOMAS.

THOMAS GODMAN,

BRYAN JACKSON.

SHEEP—Southdowns.

The Committee on this class of Sheep, make the following awards:

For best Buck, \$15, to Chas. B. Calvert.

For 2d best do \$8, to Aaron Clement.

For 3d best do \$4, to Wm. W. Glenn.

For best pen of Ewes, not less than 3, \$15, to C. B. Calvert.

For 2d best do do \$8, to Wm. W. Glenn.

For 3d best do do \$4, to R. H. Hare.

For best pen Buck Lambs, not less than 4, \$5,—no entries worthy of a best premium; the committee recommend this premium to be given to Chas. B. Calvert, for his two Buck Lambs, which were very fine. The committee regret there was so small an exhibition of the Southdowns, and think the display was not equal to former years.* The committee felt difficulty in persuading themselves that some of the sheep exhibited were pure blood, and think more caution should be observed by both the farmers and agents in procuring the pure bloods.

Short Wools.

For best Buck, \$15, to John Brady.

For best pen of Ewes, not less than 3, to \$15, same.

The Committee viewed with great satisfaction, the exhibition of Mr. Brady, of French Merinos, and tho' they had no competitors, think them worthy of the highest commendation, and have with great satisfaction awarded him the above premiums.

Middle Wools.

For best pen of Ewes not less than 3, \$15, to J. W. Ware.

For 2d best do do \$8, to J. W. Ware.

For 3d best do do \$4, to same.

O. HORSEY,

B. JACKSON,

G. M. ELDRIDGE.

LONG WOOLS, MIXED LONG WOOLS, NATIVE AND GRADE SHEEP.

The Committee on Long Wools, Mixed Long

*A lot of 28 yearlings belonging to A. Clement, of Phila. was unavoidably detained until after the time allotted for their entry for competition.

Wools, Native and Grade Sheep, beg to report, that there is no abatement of interest since last year in this portion of the Exhibition. That notwithstanding the violence of the storm and the inclemency of the weather on Monday, our pens were well filled, and that too, with such specimens of the race as would have adorned any show ground in our country. The great champions of the Long Wools were at their posts, and ready for contest in this rivalry for excellence.

Virginia was on the ground, and Delaware was by her side, and the Eastern as well as the Western Shore, was ably and nobly represented. Ware, Reybold, Goldsborough, Hewlett, Carroll and Jackson were present, with the elite of their flocks, and as they are all Cotswold, or New Oxfordshire men, died in the wool, and have largely contributed to bring this noble class of animals to its present high state of perfection, it is gratifying to your committee to be able to distribute the premiums of the Society among them. They accordingly beg to submit the following award of premiums:

Long Wools.

First premium to Wm. Reybold, of Delaware, for his 2 year old New Oxfordshire Buck, \$15.

Second premium to Thos. Hughlett, of Talbot Co. for his New Oxfordshire Buck, \$8.

First premium to Col. Ware, of Va. for best pen New Oxfordshire Ewes, not less than 3, \$15.

Second premium to do for 2d best do do \$8.

Third premium to do for 3d best do do \$4.

For best pen Ewe Lambs, not less than 4, premium to Henry Carroll, of Balto. Co. \$5.

For best pen of Buck Lambs, not less than 4, premium to J. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot Co. \$5.

Mixed Long Wools.

First premium to Col. Ware, of Va. for best pen Ewes, not less than 3, \$15.

Second premium to do for 2d best do do \$8.

Third premium to do for 3d best do do \$4.

Native Sheep.

First premium to Col. Ware, for best pen of Ewes, not less than 4, \$15.

Grade Sheep.

Premium for best pen of Ewe Lambs, not less than 4, to J. Merryman, Jr. of Balto. Co. \$5.

Premium to G. W. Lurman, for best pen of Ewes, not less than 4, cross of Leicester and Cheviot, \$15.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. EARLE,
M. F. MILEY,
GEORGE GALE.

IMPORTED SHEEP.

The Committee on Imported Sheep, report, that they award the 1st premium to Wm. Reybold, for his New Oxfordshire Buck. They also recommend to the Society, a premium of \$20 to be awarded to John Brady, for his splendid French Merino imported Buck, which was the finest animal of his kind ever seen by the Committee.

They award to Col. Ware, the 1st premium for imported Ewes.

O. HORSEY,
JAS. T. EARLE,
BRYAN JACKSON.

COL. WARE'S PREMIUMS ON SHEEP.

Being requested by Col. Ware, to examine the Sheep contestants for the prizes awarded by his liberality for sheep purchased by their owners of him, award for the best Buck, to Mr. Thomas Hew-

lett, of Talbot Co. for his yearling Buck, by an imported prize buck out of a royal prize ewe.

As to the ewes, we award the prize to the same gentleman for his ewes of the same quality of blood—but really there was so exceedingly slight a difference in the 3 pens, 2 of them belonging to Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore Co., and the other to Mr. Hewlett, that we recommend to Col. Ware, to award a prize of the same amount, to Mr. Carroll, also, for his fine and beautiful ewes.

G. W. RANSON,
J. V. MOORE,
J. W. MOORE.

[The above report was read before the Society, and by request, is published with its proceedings.]

SWINE—Large Breed.

The Committee on Swine, (large breed,) will ask to respectfully report, that they have awarded the premiums of the Society allotted to their department as follows:

For the best Boar over 2 years old, to G. W. Lurman, of Baltimore Co.

For 2d best do J. C. Smith, of Baltimore Co.

For the best Boar of 1 year old and not over 2, to Samuel L. Tucker, of Baltimore County.

For 2d best do to Clement Warns, of Balt. Co.

For best Boar 6 months and under 1 year, to Sam. L. Tucker, of Baltimore County.

For 2d best do Jas. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot.

For best breeding Sow over 2 years old, to E. N. Trimble, of Baltimore County.

For 2d best do to Clement Warns, of Balt. Co.

For best do of 1 year and not over 2 years, to J. C. Smith, of Baltimore Co.

For 2d best to Clement Warns, of Baltimore Co. For the best Sow, under 1 year, to George Y. Worthington, of Howard Co.

For 2d best do to Samuel L. Tucker, Balt. Co.

For best lot of pigs, to Challey Harvey, of Delaware Co. Pa. for his pen of 9 boar pigs.

The committee will here remark, that Mr. Harvey entered his pigs for the premium specially allotted to the best lot of Pigs, and did not wish that any one pig of his lot should be in competition for the premium to the best boar of 6 months and under one year.

For 2d best lot of pigs, to J. C. Smith, of Baltimore Co.

The committee with great pleasure award to Hugh M. Nelson, of Clark Co. Va. a discretionary premium for his pen of fine hogs, of \$30.

GEORGE W. WILSON,
JOHN WORTHINGTON,
JOHN CARROLL WALSH.

SWINE—Small Breed.

The Committee made the following awards:

For the best Boar over 2 years old, \$15, to Mr. W. Jessop, of Baltimore County.

For best Boar 1 year old, \$15, to E. P. Howard.

For best Boar 6 mos. old, \$15, to W. W. Glenn.

For the best Breeding Sow over 2 years old, \$15, to J. C. Smith, of Baltimore Co.

For the second best do. \$8, to W. Jessop.

For the best breeding Sow 1 year old, \$15, to E. P. Howard.

For the best lot of Pigs, not less than 5, under 10 months old, \$15, to G. W. Wilson, of Malden, Massachusetts.

For the second best do. \$8, to J. C. Smith, of Baltimore Co.

BLOODED HORSES.

The Committee on Blooded Horses, in making their report, feel constrained to express their regret, that in consequence of the inclement weather on Monday, the exhibition in this Department was not what it ought to have been, and what the growing taste for the improvement of this noble animal, and an increased and increasing disposition in our own and neighboring States, for the revival of the sports of the Turf, would have warranted us in anticipating.

There were nine competitors for the premium for the best thorough bred Stallion, and the Committee, after a careful examination of the horses, and a thorough investigation of their pedigrees, award the first premium of Thirty Dollars to Col. Ware, of Virginia, for his Chesnut Colt, "Cosmo," by Imp. "Skylark."

The second Premium of \$15 is awarded to Joseph Ertler, for his Bay Horse Whale, 8 yrs. old.

The Mares offered for exhibition were neither so numerous, or as good as the Stallions. The First Premium of \$15 is awarded to Col. Ware, for his Brown Mare, "Virginia Johnson," 17 years old.

The Second Premium to H. R. Ridgely, of Howard Co. for his Brown Mare, "Fashion," by Astor.

Although the display of Horses and Mares was sufficiently meagre, that of Colts and Fillies was still more so, Colonel Ware being the only exhibitor,—thus displaying an example of public spirit worthy of the commendation of all, and especially worthy of the imitation of those whose stock could have been with much less risk and trouble, made an ornamental feature of the Exhibition. The Premium for the best 3 year old is therefore awarded to Col. Ware, for his Chesnut Filley, by "Skylark," out of "Virginia Johnson."

The Second Premium for two year old Fillies is also awarded to Col. Ware, for his Bay Filley, and also the Premium for his Yearling Colt—all in the absence of competition.

The Committee cannot close their Report without suggesting to the Society the propriety of increasing the Premiums offered for horses to the same liberal scale as those awarded to Cattle.—There can be no reason, if the resources of the Society will justify it, why this should not be done, as no animal certainly contributes more to the pleasure and profit of man—to a Nation's wealth in peace, and as much to her necessities and defence in war.

ODEN BOWIE, Chm'n.
RICHARD JOHNS,
CHARLES RIDGELY.

QUICK DRAFT AND SADDLE HORSES.

The Committee on Quick Draught and Saddle Horses, respectfully submit the following report—they award

To John Clark, of Phila. for his quick draught Stallion, "L. Morgan," the 1st premium of \$30.

To Franklin Felton, of Balto. Co., for his quick draught Stallion, "Tremont" the 2d premium of \$15.

To John Mann, of Balt. City, for his quick draft mare "Kate Hays" the 1st premium of \$15.

To W. J. Long, of Worcester Co., for his quick draft mare "Kit" the 2d premium of \$10.

To L. T. Brien, of Balt. Co., for his Saddle Stallion "Young Herod," the 1st premium of \$30.

To Clark Mills, of Washington City, for his Sad-

dle Stallion "Southerner," the 2d premium of \$15.
To John Merryman, of Balt. Co., for his Saddle mare "Nelly," the 1st premium of \$15.

To W. J. Long, of Worcester Co., for his Saddle mare "Fanny," the 2d premium of \$10.

To Peter Hoke of Harford Co., for his pr. match Horses, the 1st premium of \$15.

To E. B. Trout of Bedford, Pa. for his pr. match Horses, the 2d premium of \$10.

To J. Gore of Carroll Co., for his Saddle Horse "Jack," the premium of \$15.

To Franklin Felton of Balt. Co., for his 3 year old colt "Champion," the 1st premium of \$15.

To W. P. Houser of Frederick Co., for his 3 yr. old colt "Black Hawk," the 2d premium of \$10.

To J. R. Ridgely of Balt. City, for his 2 yr. old colt "Prince Albert," the 1st premium of \$8.

To Thomas Sewell of Balt. City, for his 2 yr old colt "Hamlet," the 2d premium of \$4.

To John Merryman Jr. of Balt. Co. for his 1 yr. old colt "Star," the 1st premium of \$6.

To A. Rutledge of Harford Co. for his 1 yr old colt "Sir Richard," the 2d premium of \$3.

[Among the numerous competitors for the premiums offered for the best Saddle Horse, Mare or Gelding, the Committee consider the horse "Black Bird" exhibited by G. W. Robinson, and the Sorrel Horse by R. W. Denison, particularly deserving of premiums, and would respectfully recommend an award of \$10 to each.

There were also several Single Harness Horses, exhibited, for which no premiums were offered; the Committee recommend an award of \$10 to O. P. Downs, for the best Single Harness Horse.]"

JAS. HARRIS HODGES
WM. TAGART.
GEORGE HAY.

*The Society declined concurring in the recommendation.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

The Committee on "Heavy Draft" Horses," take great pleasure in saying, that the competition in this class does great credit to the owners and to the Society. The Stallions exhibited were very fine, surpassing any previous exhibition. The committee award the First Prize to Lewis Ritter, of Washington Co. for "Arabian Pompey."

Second Prize to John Birely, Baltimore Co. for "Norman."

For best Brood Mare, First Premium to Jno. N. Henderson, for "Flora."

Second Premium to J. H. McHenry, for "Mag."

For best Colt, to Col. Ware, Clarke Co. Va.

For Six Horse Team, to Edwin Scott, Balt. Co.

For best pair of Draft Horses, to John Merryman, Jr. for "John and Sam."

Mr. Eyre also exhibited a very superior Stallion.

Mr. James Howard McHenry exhibited a pair of imported "Percheron" Mares, which the Committee determined to present to the Society for a discretionary premium, as they would undoubtedly have taken both first and second premiums, and it was difficult to choose between them. The high public spirit which has actuated Mr. McH. in importing the best varieties of stock, is warmly commended—and particularly in this case, these having been the first animals of this celebrated breed imported into Md. The Committee propose that the Society award to "Snowdrop" and "Lilly," imported Percheron Mares, a premium of \$30.

Thomas C. Tracey, of Balt. Co. exhibited a team of six horses, which merited attention.

WILLIAM D. BOWIE, Jr.
DAVIDSON R. PIERCE,
GEORGE C. OGLE.

MULES AND JACKS.

The Committee on Mules and Jacks, respectfully report, that they award the following premiums: For the best Jack 3 years old, \$15, to George Pilliston.

For the 2d best, 2 years old, \$6, to same.

For best Jennette, \$15 to R. B. Denby of Balto.

For the best pair of Mules, \$15, to Jno. Stewart, of Harford.

For best team of Mules, not less than 6, \$30, to S. Worthington.

GEORGE OGLE,
F. M. HALL,
R. HILL, Ch'm.

POULTRY—Chickens.

The Committee on Chickens have found some difficulty in deciding on the numerous and splendid display in this department, but after a careful examination, beg leave to report the following awards:

For best pair White Shanghaes, to T. Butler, \$2

" " " " Cochin China, to A. Clement, Phil. 2

" " " " Red Shanghaes, to W. H. Oler, 2

" " " " Yellow do to T. C. Green, 2

" " " " Imperial China, to Hammersmith, 2

" " " " Pearl White Dorkings, J. J. Bower, 2

" " " " Grey Chittagongs, to C. Warns, 2

" " " " Red do do 2

" " " " Black Poland, to J. Oler, 2

" " " " White do to J. J. Bower, 2

" " " " Golden Pheasants, do 2

" " " " Spangled Hamburg, do 2

" " " " White or Red Game, to Elliott, 2

" " " " Brahma Pootra, to Dr. Lawrence, 2

" " " " Black Spanish, to do 2

" " " " Wild Indian Game, do 2

" " " " Sumatra Game, to J. Oler, 2

" " " " Ostrich, to J. J. Bower, 2

" " " " Bolton Greys, to Dr. Lawrence, 2

" " " " Seabright Bantams, E. P. Howard, 2

" " " " Java Bantams, to J. J. Bower, 2

" " " " Great Malays, do 2

" " " " African Bantams, to L. Bailey, 2

" " " " Jersey Blues, to Z. Barnum, 2

" " " " Com. Dorkings, to T. Smith, 2

There being no Silver Pheasants, Indian Mountain, St. Jago or Bankivas, on exhibition, the committee would respectfully recommend the following for premiums:

Buff Shanghaes, of 'J. J. Bower; Negro Fowls, of do.; Silky Fowls of do.; Yellow Chinese, of E. Cockey, and Golden Californians, of R. H. Evans.

Also, the following for discretionary premiums:

The Red and Yellow Shanghaes of Chauncey Brooks; Black Shanghaes of Z. Barnum; Shanghaes of Mr. Sumwalt; Shanghaes of E. A. Slicer; Great Java Fowls of Dr. Lawrence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. C. WILSON,
SOLOMON HILLEN,
DR. KENNARD.

TURKEYS, GEESSE, DUCKS, PIGEONS, &c.

The Committee beg leave to make the following awards:

For best pair African Geese, \$2, to J. J. Bowers.
" " " " India " \$2, to Dr. George W. Lawrence.

For best pair of China White Geese, \$2, to J. J. Bowers.

For best pair of China Brown Geese, \$2, to Dr. Geo. W. Lawrence.

For best pair Bremen Geese, \$2, to Dr. G. W. Lawrence.

For best pr. Common Geese, \$2, to John Hentz.

For best pr. Canada Geese, \$2, to J. J. Bowers.

For best pair Java Geese, \$2 to J. J. Bowers.

For best pair White Poland Ducks, \$2, to D. S. Sumwalt.

For best pair Common Ducks, \$2, to Thomas C. Green.

For best pair Muscovy Ducks, \$2, to George Y. Worthington.

For best pair White Turkeys, \$2, to Dr. George W. Lawrence.

For best pair Common Turkeys, \$2, to J. Chandler Smith.

For best pair Capons, \$3, to Dr. George W. Lawrence.

For the greatest variety of Fowls, \$10, to Dr. G. W. Lawrence.

For the greatest Variety of Pigeons, \$5, to Dr. Geo. W. Lawrence.

Your Committee would also suggest and recommend premiums upon several species of Birds and Poultry, found among the collections at the present Exhibition, and not enumerated in the list of premiums, viz:—

*One pair Hong Kong Geese, \$2, to R. H. Evans, Balto.

One pair Wild Wood Ducks, and one pair Wild Black do. domesticated, \$2 each, to J. J. Bowers.

One Wild Swan, \$1; 1 S. A. Patridge \$1; 3 Cur-rassoes, \$2, to J. J. Bowers—also domesticated.

One pair White Poland Geese, \$1; 1 do. of Ebon Musk Ducks, \$1; 1 do. of Curra-soes, \$2; 1 do. of Sydney Ducks, \$1; 1 do. of Cayuga do. \$1—

to Dr. Geo. W. Lawrence.

One pair Java Ducks, \$1, to J. J. Bowers.

One pair Amoy Geese, \$2, to A. Clements, Phil.

Having discharged their duties to the best of their abilities, and trusting it may prove satisfactory, Respectfully submit,

R. H. EVANS,
E. F. COOKE.

*The undersigned, on his own account, and aside from his colleague, especially recommends a favorable notice, and also an award of \$2 for a pair of Hong Kong Geese, as being far superior to any thing of the kind on the ground. E. F. COOKE.

TOBACCO.

The Judges on Tobacco, award the following premiums:

For the best sample, \$20, to Singleton King.

For the 2d best, \$15, to George W. Dorsey.

For the 3d best, \$10, to Thomas Baker.

For the 4th best, \$6, to Henry Baker.

For the 5th best, \$4, to Z. Howes.

The committee beg leave to suggest to the Society that it would be well to make a change in the list of premiums for this staple, since there are two entirely distinct varieties of it grown in our State. What is known as the upper country, or bay tobacco, differs so much in character and appearance from that grown in our lower counties, that they cannot be properly compared together.

The committee recommend that premiums be offered as follows:

For the best sample of upper country, or bay tobacco, \$20; 2d best do \$12; 3d best do \$5.

For the best sample clean-scented, unfired, lower country tobacco, \$20; 2d best do \$12; 3d best \$5.

THOS. S. IGLEHART,
C. R. HARDESTY,
FRANCIS COOKE.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The Committee on Agricultural productions, have awarded only three premiums, to wit:

For best 5 acres of Wheat, \$20, to Jas. T. Earle.

For best 1 acre of Wheat, \$10, to Jas. T. Earle.

For best 5 do of Barley, \$10, to Bryan Jackson.

There was no entry made for any of the other premiums which the Committee are authorised to award at this meeting.

There were presented for our inspection, a lot of White Corn, by Jas. N. Goldsborough; a lot of Ruta-bagas, and a lot of Sugar Beets, by R. H. Evans, on all which, awards will be made at the meeting in February, after the competitors shall have handed in the necessary statements of the mode of cultivation, and the certificates of measurement.

THOS. S. IGLEHART,
JNO. CARROLL WALSH,
ALBERT DORSEY.

Gentlemen of the Committee on Agricultural productions:—On entering the list as a competitor for the Society's premium for the best five acres of wheat, I beg in compliance with the requirements, to offer the following statement of the preparation of the soil, and its yield. The land is of a medium character, a good admixture of clay and loam, and was in its second year's growth of clover at the time it was broken. It was turned in the last half of July with two horse ploughs, to an average depth of eight inches, and immediately thereafter dragged and rolled. It was intended to have got it to a fine tilth by occasional surface working with the cultivator, to a depth merely sufficient to keep it clean of grass and weeds. This system of preparation had to be departed from in consequence of the frequent and heavy rains that fell in the month of August, and that entirely unfitted the soil to be touched with any implement. The blue grass sprung up, and it became necessary to plough it again from the middle to the last of September; it was directly thereafter twice dragged and twice rolled, the first rolling being intermediate the draggings. Three hundred lbs. of Mexican and one hundred lbs. Peruv. guano per acre, were applied at the second dragging, and the wheat, (Gale's golden drop) was drilled in on the eighth and ninth of October, at the rate of a bushel and a half to the acre.

The yield as you will perceive, gentlemen, from the certificates which are hereto appended, is a small fraction over thirty-seven bushels per acre by measurement, and by weight a fraction over thirty-nine bushels. I desire, gentlemen, to ask no advantage for the extra number of acres, though there are certainly five contiguous acres of the fourteen, from which the yield would have been much heavier. The above is very respectfully submitted, by your ob't serv't.

JAS. T. EARLE.

I desire, gentlemen, to enter any one of the above acres, for premium for the best single acre of wheat. A sample of the wheat will be found at the Society's Rooms, on Market street.

Oct. 26, 1853.

JAS. T. EARLE.

I do hereby certify that, I have surveyed for Jas. T. Earle, Esq. a portion of his wheat field, shown to me by himself, and Mr. Benjamin Anthony, his overseer, as being the piece of ground from which said Earle reaped last harvest, his Gale Wheat, and find after an accurate calculation, that it contains thirteen acres, three rods and thirty-six perches of land.

JAMES W. THOMPSON,
Oct. 24, 1853. Surveyor of Queen Anne's Co.

I do hereby certify, that I have superintended the harvesting, threshing and cleaning of Mr. Jas. T. Earle's crop of Gale Wheat, grown on fourteen acres and one-sixteenth of an acre of land, and have measured from said land five hundred and nineteen bushels of clean wheat.

Oct. 24, 1853. BENJAMIN ANTHONY.

I do hereby certify, of my own knowledge, that Jas. T. Earle's crop of Gale wheat, grown on fourteen acres, and one-sixteenth of an acre of land, has measured up five hundred and nineteen bushels of clean wheat.

LYDD T. HEMSLEY.

October 24th, 1853.

I do hereby certify, that I weighed James T. Earle's Gale wheat, delivered at Capt. Pere Tilghman's granary, on freight for Baltimore, and found it to weigh sixty-four and a half pounds per bushel.

Oct. 22d, 1853. MEDFORD J. BRADLEY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Class No. 1.

For best Plow, with fixtures, for plowing in lands infested with pea vines, running briars, wire grass, &c., \$5, to R. Sinclair & Co. for their Grubbing Plow.

For best Single Horse Plow, \$6, to E. Whitman & Co. for the Minor & Horton.

For best Cultivator, \$5, to E. Whitman & Co. for Double Pointed Expanding.

For best Harrow, \$5, to do. for Geddes Harrow.

For best Roller, \$10, to Charles Drury, for his Serrated Roller.

For best Sub-soil Plow, \$5, to R. Sinclair & Co's. Self Sharpener.

For best Gang Plow, \$5, to do.

For best Hill Side Plow, \$5, to E. Whitman's Eagle Plow.

For best Corn Planter, \$5, to A. Kuhn.

ROBERT DICK,
WM. A. GUNTON.
CLEMENT D. HILL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Class No. 2.

The Judges on Agricultural Implements, Class 2, having found their labors on the present occasion much abbreviated, in consequence of the few entries made in their Class, and having discharged the duty assigned them with all the impartiality and care which the opportunity afforded them allowed, have concluded to award the Society's usual premiums as follows, to wit:

For the best Broadcasting and Drilling Machine, \$20, to Jacob Mumma, of Lancaster Co. Pa.

For the best Horse Rake, \$5, to R. Sinclair & Co. for their Cast Steel Spring Tooth Raker.

For the best Ox Yoke, \$5, to E. Whitman & Co.

For the best Grain Cradle, \$3, to R. Sinclair & Co. and E. Whitman & Co., equally between them.

There was, strange to say, no Wagon, Ox Cart, Horse Cart, or set of Cart Gears, entered or exhibited to the Judges, suitable for common farm use. The English Prize Wagon and Horse Cart, entered by Mr. J. H. McHenry, though of excellent

arrangement, material and workmanship, the Judges thought too heavy and costly for common farm use, and therefore do not award any premium therefor.

Respectfully submitted, by

EDWARD TILGHMAN,
ANTHONY KIMMEL,
JAS. A. IGLEHART.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Class No. 3.

Your Committee report, that they award premiums as follows:

Best Sweep Horse Power, \$20, to R. Sinclair & Co. for their Improved Segmented Horse Power.

Second best do. \$10, to C. H. Drury, for his Best Railway Power, to Emory & Co. N. Y. \$20. Portable Power.

Best Thrashing Machine, to E. Whitman & Co. \$10, for their Barred Cylinder Thrasher, with open Concave.

Best machine for threshing, separating and cleaning grain at one operation, \$20, to Zimmerman & Co. Charlestown, Va.

Second do. to E. Whitman & Co. \$5.

Best Straw Carrier or Separator, \$5, to Emory & Co. Albany.

Your committee regret that they could not get through with the examination of the machines presented to them, in time to write out the reasons which governed them in making the above awards.

C. H. Drury exhibited a large stationary Horse Power, which they highly recommend to those who want such Powers.

Respectfully submitted,

M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH.

HENRY CARROLL,

SAMUEL WORTHINGTON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CLASS NO. 4.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, class No. 4, report, that they have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and award the following premiums.

For best Hay & Straw Cutter, for Horse Power, \$5, to R. Sinclair & Co.

For best do., for Hand power, \$3, to R. Sinclair & Co.

For best Corn Sheller, for Horse power, \$5, to E. Whitman & Co.

For best do., for Hand power, \$4, to E. Whitman & Co.

For best Corn & Cob Crusher, \$6, to E. Whitman & Co.

For best Root Cutter, or Grubber, \$5, to R. Sinclair & Co.

J. O. WHARTON, Chm'n.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Class No. 5.

The Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 5, report:—

They award for the best Fanning Mill, \$6, to J. Montgomery & Bro.

For the best Vegetable Cutter they have made no award. The Machines offered by Messrs. Sinclair & Co. and Whitman & Co. they consider equally good.

For the best Drill Barrow for Roots, \$5, to R. Sinclair.

For the best Churn, \$5, to E. Whitman, for his Davis Patent.

For the best Hay and Dung Forks, \$3, to E. Whitman.

For the best Hand Rakes, \$3, to E. Whitman.

For the best Cider Mill and Press, \$10 to R. Sinclair & Co.

Best Bramble Scythe, \$2, to R. Sinclair & Co.

Best Bramble Hook, \$2, to E. Whitman.

For the best Seed Cleaning Screen the Committee made no award. They think the Fanning Mill to which they award a premium, superior to the Screens offered for the purpose of seed cleaning.

For Milk Pans, not less than six, the Committee make no award. The several articles offered the Committee think not adapted to general use.

For the best Cheese Press, \$2, to E. Whitman.

For the best Stump Machine they have made no award—the only one offered being in their opinion not adapted to general use.

For the best Water Ram they make no award.—There was one exhibited, but not in operation, as the rule required.

For Draining Tile they make no award. There was a specimen exhibited, but the exhibitor, Mr. Whitman, the Committee learn, is not prepared to furnish the article for sale, and for that reason they do not think that he is entitled to a premium.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

N. B. WORTHINGTON,

JEREMIAH YELLOTT,

R. C. MACUBBIN.

DAIRY AND HONEY.

The Committee on the Dairy and Honey, have awarded the following premiums.

For the best specimen of fresh Butter, not less than five pounds, \$6, to No. 5, Samuel Sutton, of Balt. Co.

For 2d best do., \$4, to No. 13, Mrs. Hyde.

For 3d best do., \$3, to No. 1, Mrs. Register.

For best firkin or tub of Salted Butter, not less than 6 months old, \$10, to Mrs. Sarah J. Sommersville, the only entry.

For best Cheese, not less than 25 pounds, \$6, to Samuel Clifford, the only entry.

For best 10 pounds Honey, \$6, to Matthew W. Tilghman.

Mr. Allen exhibited a Hive of Bees for which your Committee recommend a premium of \$6.

SAM'L WORTHINGTON,

For the Committee.

FRUITS.

The Committee on fruits regret to report, that the collection which they this day examined presented so meagre an appearance. The department of Horticulture has heretofore been one of the most beautiful and attractive features in the exhibition. The season has been unpropitious for the maturity of many kinds of fruit, and other circumstances being considered, may measurably account for there not being a fuller display. But we trust under the fostering care of this Society, a more generous and extensive rivalry will be excited, which will effect a progressive improvement. This branch of husbandry is of growing importance, and certainly nothing contributes more to health and comfort than the introduction and cultivation of fine fruits.

The first fruit which your Committee examined, was a collection of Apples from Col. N. Hutchins. He exhibited several varieties. Those especially prominent, were the Fall Pippen, Belle Fleur, English Red-Streak, Gates, Baldwin, Lady Finger, Rambo, Robinson, Russet, &c.

Pears.—The exhibition of this fruit, which has heretofore been so superbly beautiful, and attracted

so much admiration, has dwindled down to two specimens, and they were from Mr. Perrine.

Mr. W. C. Wilson exhibited a basket of fine Marseille Figs.

Mr. Thos. Bayne of Baltimore, exhibited one basket of Catawba and one basket of Isabella Grapes. These specimens furnished the strongest evidences of superior culture and management.—The bunches were very large and compact. The richness of color could not be surpassed, and they were well ripened. And with regard to flavor, the Committee can add their most emphatic testimony in their favor, inasmuch as they had the pleasure of testing them by the sense of taste, which they consider as the *sine qua non* in deciding upon the merits of fruit. The beauty and excellency of these specimens may in some measure be attributed to the liberal application of bone dust to the young plants. The cultivator informed the committee that he obtained six plants about four years since, and that they produced him this season four hundred pounds of fruit. The grape is admirably adapted to small premises, and every individual who possesses a few feet of ground, may have a liberal supply of this healthful and luscious fruit.

Mr. Wm. Wigman exhibited a fine specimen of the Herbmont grape.

The last fruit examined by the Committee, was a collection of Apples exhibited by Mr. Henry.—They were not named, but we recognized a few superb specimens, viz: Gloria Mundi, English Red-Streak, Winter Blush, Pound Sweet, &c.

There were but two exhibitors of apples, and their collections were rather limited. The Committee somewhat anticipated a failure in the exhibition of apples, in consequence of the rot which has prevailed so extensively during the present year. As the apple is becoming one of our most valuable fruits, both for home consumption and exportation, it is of paramount importance that the cause of this disease should be investigated and the counteracting remedies applied. Ashes, salt, sulphate of lime, iron, mulching, &c., might be tried experimentally.

The Committee have awarded the following premiums:

For the best and greatest number of apples, the premium of \$6 to Col. N. Hutchins.

For the best and greatest quantity of grapes, the premium of \$6 to Mr. Thos. Baynes of Baltimore.

For the best collection of pears, the premium of \$6 to Mr. Perrine.

JNO. H. BAYNE, } Committee.
SAML. P. SMITH, }
WM. A. GUNTON, }

VEGETABLES.

The Committee on vegetables, award, for the choicest and largest assortment of table vegetables, \$10, to J. Q. Hewlett.

2d best do do \$6, to G. W. Lurman.

For the best doz. long blood Beets, \$3 to R. H. Evans.

For best doz. Turnip root do. \$3 to D. E. Myers.

For the best 6 doz. Broccoli, \$3 to S. Register.

For the best 12 doz. Cabbage, \$3 to J. Q. Hewlett.

For the best doz. Carrots, \$3 to Geo. Brown.

For the best doz. Egg Plants, \$3 to G. W. Lurman.

For the best peck Onions, \$3 to S. Register.

For the best doz. Parsnips, \$3 to S. Register.

For the best peck seedling Potatoes, \$3 to W. W. Glenn.

For the best peck sweet Potatoes, \$3 to J. Q. Hewlett.

For the best 3 finest Pumpkins, \$3 to G. W. Lurman.

For the best 6 winter Squashes, \$3 to S. Register.

For the best sample Beans, \$3 to J. Q. Hewlett.

For the best sample Peas, \$3 to G. W. Lurman.

The committee recommend to Mr. Thackery Smith a discretionary premium of \$3 for his fine lot of Turnips of different varieties.

J. H. KING,
JAS. T. EARLE.

FLOWERS.

The Committee on flowers, awards the following premiums to the present exhibitors.

For the best collection of flowers, to J. Feast.

For the best collection of Dahlias, to W. C. Wilson.

For the best collection of Roses, to Messrs. Pentland & Bro.

For the best Floral Ornament, to Miss L. Feast.

WM. H. MARRIOTT,
THOMAS TENANT,
COTTER BRIDE,
JACOB STAUDENMAYER,
CHAS. F. WORTHINGTON.

BACON HAMS.

The Committee to whom the Bacon Hams were referred for examination, beg leave to report, that they have endeavored to discharge the duty assigned them, and that it was extremely difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion respecting their several good qualities, in consequence of several of them having been insufficiently cooked.

They have awarded the first premium to "Fair Sample," partly in consequence of its having been properly cooked.

No. 1. Motto, "Fair Sample," to Smith & Nicodemus.

No. 2. Motto, "Cut once and you will cut again," to Wm. H. Marriott.

No. 3. Motto, "Esse magis quam videre," to A. M. Goldsborough.

No. 4. Motto, "Once more," to Mrs. S. S. Somerville.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
JERR. YELLOTT,
A. F. DULIN.

Motto, "A Fair Sample."—Recipe for Curing.

To every 115 wt. of Hams take 3 ozs. saltpetre, 1½ do. saleratus, 3¼ lbs. brown or crushed sugar, 10½ do. ground alum salt, 6 galls. pure water, 2 lbs. ground spice. When the meat is perfectly cold, pack closely in a tight box, or cask, pour in the above combination until the meat is entirely covered, let it remain about 6½ weeks, then remove and hang it up with hock down; when dry smoke it well with green hickory wood, take the advantage of a clear and dry day for smoking, and on the occasion of wet weather, open the smoke house door, to prevent skippers, &c. Should bag about the middle of February.

SMITH & NICODEMUS,
Baltimore, Md.

Recipe for Curing Bacon.

For 1,000 lbs. of hog meat, half a bushel of fine salt, half a gallon of molasses, three lbs. of brown sugar, two and a half of salt petre ground very fine.

Mix all the ingredients together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until the whole quantity be absorbed. The meat must be taken out of the cask once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The two first times you take it out, add at each time a plate full of alum salt; it ought to remain in pickle five or six weeks, according to the size of the meat.

Yours respectfully,

WM. H. MARRIOTT.

Motto.—Cut once, and you will cut again.

P. S. The above recipe has been used in my late father's family for nearly thirty years. W. H. M.

OTWELL, October 22d, 1853.

The ham sent with the motto, "Esse magis quam videre," is taken from the mass cured for family use. The custom is to put 1 heaping table spoonful of finely pulverised saltpetre to a peck of fine salt (no coarse salt is used) and apply the mixture to 20 hams of average size. This is about at the rate of an average sized brass thimble full of salt petre to each ham. The hams remain in salt from six to eight weeks, and are then hung up and smoked about eight weeks, when they are taken down and put in cotton bags and again hung up in the smoke house.

Respectfully,

A. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

To the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

Recipe for curing Bacon Hams, and by which the ham, motto, "Once More," was cured. The meat after being thoroughly cool and cut up, is put away after the following mode. To every 1,000 pounds of pork, put one bushel of blown salt, and upon each ham, before being salted, put a teaspoonful of salt-petre and one of best African cayenne pepper, and let the salt-petre and pepper be well rubbed in, and then salted and put into large tubs, and after remaining in salt four weeks, taken out, washed and hung up, and smoked from five to six weeks with good hickory wood. I have a dark meat house and suffer my hams to hang up all the year round, and I am never troubled with skippers or bugs.

SARAH J. SOMERVILLE.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The Committee has awarded as follows:

For the best Quilt, \$6, to Miss D. Cornthwaite.

For 2d do do \$4, to Miss E. Seids.

For the best Counterpane, \$4, to Mrs. Wm. A. Spencer.

For the 2d do do \$3, to Mr. J. D. Coulbourn.

For the best Hearth Rug, \$4, to Mrs. A. Ackland.

For the best made Shirt, \$6, to Miss Anna Flannigan.

For the 2d best do \$4, to Miss Anna Feast.

For the best fine long yarn Hose, \$4, to Mrs. Worthington.

For the 2d best do \$2, to Miss M. Cornthwaite.

For the best home made Soap, \$4, to Miss A. M. Goldsborough.

For the 2d best do \$3, to Mrs. L. T. Brien

For the best home made Bread, \$3, to Mrs. Gen. Marriott.

For the 2d best do \$2, to Miss Sollers.

For the best home made Pound Cake, \$3, to Mrs. A. Bryant.

For the best Sponge Cake, \$3, to Mrs. A. Bryant.

For the best specimen of Rusks, \$3, to Mrs. Clare.

For the best Preserves, \$3, to Mrs. A. Bryant.

For the best Fruit Jelly, \$3, to Mrs. Jonathan Gaudy.

For the best Embroidery, \$3, to Miss Dorsey.

For the best worsted work Slippers, \$2, to Miss A. Tenant.

Discretionary.

Sponge Cake, Miss Ware, \$2. Strawberries, Mrs. A. Bryant, \$2. Pickles, Miss Feast, \$2. Shirt, Mrs. S. J. Somerville, \$2. Do. Mrs. G. W. Burney, \$2. Do. Miss Lemon, \$2. Do. Miss Dorsey, \$2. Crotchet work, Miss M. R. Sangston, \$2. Worsteds work, Sangston & Co., \$2. Soft Soap, Miss B. J. Clark, \$2. Quilt, Miss Loney, \$2. Waiter Cover, Mrs. Hooper, \$2. Embroidery, Miss Whitman, \$2. Linen, Mrs. A. H. Frantz, \$2. Table Linen, Mrs. A. H. Frantz, \$2. Towels, Mrs. L. T. Brien, \$2. Suspenders, Miss A. Tennant, \$2. Table Linen, Mrs. Waesche, \$2. For Chesnuts, Randolph Goldsborough, \$2. Home made Bread, Mrs. G. Y. Worthington, \$2. Tomatoes Catsup, Mrs. G. Y. Worthington, \$2. Apple Honey, F. B. Didier & Co., \$2. Leather Box, Mrs. R. W. Pendleton, \$2. Glasses of Wax Flowers, Miss Kate Stief, \$2. Sausage Stuffer, Didier & Co., \$2. Rustic work, \$2, C. Birche.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Committee on Ploughing, beg leave to report, that although there were some twelve entries on the books, but six entered on the ground, and but one plough of any merit. They awarded the first premium of \$15, to the Gettysburg plough, known as the Witherow Plough, invented by R. G. Ware; no other premium for ploughs.

1st premium to Wm. Broadbent, colored ploughman, \$8. 2d premium, \$5, to J. Jeffries, of Baltimore county; no other premiums awarded.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CH. BROOKS,

S. P. SMITH,

WM. N. DORSETT.

SWEEPAKE PREMIUMS.

There was no competition for any of the Sweepstake Premiums, except for Corn—and this was between Mr. Geo. Y. Worthington and Mr. J. H. Scott,—and the committee awarded the premium to the former gentleman.

GEO. E. BROOKS.

J. C. WALSH.

AGRICULTURAL STEAM ENGINES.

Your Committee report, that for this premium there was but one Engine entered, and that was built by Logan Vail & Co. of Morristown, New Jersey, and exhibited by E. Whitman & Co. of Baltimore, Md.

This Engine is said by the builders to be of four horse power, and cost \$550.

Its size is too small for general Agricultural purposes, but this one was selected for this exhibition, because it would show the principle of construction as well as a larger one, and was of more cheap and easy transportation.

The truck wheels on which the engine is transported are too slight and too low, but they can, of course, be made of any size and strength, without affecting the principle of construction in the engine.

This engine was designed to consume wood, but they can be made to order, to burn either wood or coal; the latter of which should be used in an agricultural steam engine to avoid danger from fire.

The valve motion is suitable for an engine of say twelve horse power, or less; and is admirable for its simplicity and freedom from liability to derange-

ment, but would be objectionable in an engine of large size.

An engine of eight horse power upon the same plan, and to burn coal or wood, could be built for about \$1,000; and in view of its compactness, simplicity, and portability, your committee recommend it as an Agricultural Portable Steam Engine, and therefore award to E. Whitman & Co. the premium of \$100. Respectfully submitted by

M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
HENRY CARROLL,
J. H. MCHEENRY,
ROBT. POOLE,
AMOS REEDER.

The undersigned being appointed by the President a committee to judge upon the merits of Samuel Null's patent Hominy Machine, made at Taneytown, Carroll co., Md., take pleasure in reporting, that they consider it a most simple, ingenious and effective machine. It makes hominy of an entirely superior quality to that made by the old process, and much more rapidly. The corn is completely peeled of the bran, and the heart is taken out without reducing or splitting the grain, unless it is desired to reduce the grain, which is done by subjecting it to the action of the machine, until the corn is broken to any desirable size.

The corn is not made damp in the process, and will not therefore be liable to spoil from long keeping. We award a premium of Five Dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
SAM'L. WORTHINGTON.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

The Committee on Discretionary premiums to unenumerated machines, beg to report, that among those of especial merit and ingenuity that claimed their attention, was Smith's Brick Moulding Machine. Among the advantages it claims over other machines for the same purpose, and to which it seems fairly entitled, is the requirement of much less preparation of the Clay, and less water in tempering it.

His five mould machine, which cost three hundred dollars, with a horse and four men and four boys, is capable of turning off in a day ten thousand bricks; his four mould machine with a horse and the same number of hands, eight thousand—whereas the same number of hands by the ordinary process can only make half the quantity—There seemed to be but little skill required to work it—and we were assured by Mr. Smith that any laborer of ordinary capacity might be safely entrusted with its management—Its introduction must lead to a revolution in the manufacture of this most important article for building purposes, and to a considerable reduction in their price.

The bricks made by it are smooth, fine, and square at the edge—We would recommend that a premium of \$10, be awarded Mr. Smith.

To Mr. Burford for his Clover huller and cleaner your Committee would recommend a premium of \$5. Of a kindred character with this machine is a clover gatherer exhibited by Sinclair, Rogers' patent, which looks as though it would do the work required of it; but as this is one of those implements, of which no proper estimate can be formed without a trial, we will refrain from asking for it the honors of the Society, until experience shall have more fully attested its merits.

There were two Lime Spreaders on exhibition, both of which your Committee desire to mention with high commendation—one was exhibited by Cooper, the other by Faulker—They did their work well—spreading the lime evenly over the surface, and at any given rate per acre—In merit they were so nearly equal that your committee had great difficulty in deciding between them—but were led to give the preference to Cooper because of its superiority in spreading lump lime—They would accordingly recommend a premium of five dollars be awarded to Mr. Cooper—and to Mr. Faulker a diploma of the Society—To Mr. Cooper for his Guano spreader your committee recommend that a premium of three dollars be awarded. It is a miniature machine, intended to be attached to the plough to run behind it, and scatter the guano in the furrow at the rate Mr. Cooper says, of from one to six hundred pounds per acre—cost eight dollars. Your committee would recommend that a diploma of the Society should be awarded to Mr. Woolman for his very ingenious, curious, labour-saving and accommodating Gate—so constructed that a man may sit in his carriage, and by simply pulling a cord so arranged as to be within reach, open it—and when through, shut it by pulling another cord.

To Sinclair for his Grist Mill propelled by horse power, your committee would recommend a Diploma of the Society—It is an excellent article, and is capable of grinding and sifting between four and five bushels of meal to the hour.

A machine of the same description—and so nearly equal it in merit, that your committee could not decide between them, was exhibited by Drury—your committee would desire to place these machines upon the same footing, and would advise it should receive the same acknowledgement of the Society's high approbation.

Messrs. Geo. Page, & Co. among a quantity of very ingenious machinery, his unsurpassed Horse Power—and his Saw Mill yet unexcelled, cutting between fifteen hundred and two thousand feet of plank a day, exhibited a Grist Mill of seemingly very efficient construction—In addition to grinding corn, he claims for it a capacity of grinding wheat at the rate of eight bushels per hour—and with the bolting apparatus attached can manufacture a first-rate article of flour—In this mill the power is immediately applied to the burrs, to which in a great degree may be ascribed its excellence and efficiency.—For it your committee would recommend that a Diploma of the Society be awarded Mr. Page, with an endorsement of its highest approbation.

To Whitman for an ingenious Liming machine your committee would recommend a premium of three dollars—It may be used to advantage in preparing posts for post and rail fencing.

Of Reapers and Mowers on exhibition, there were four patterns: Burrill's—Maury's—Ketcham's and Hussey's—The three first exhibited by Whitman—the last by Sinclair—As it is impossible to arrive at a correct opinion of the relative merits of these invaluable machines without a trial—your committee would advise that a suitable premium shall be offered by the Society—and an opportunity be afforded them at the next harvest of establishing their respective claims to superiority.

To Cotter Bride for his rustic arbor—chairs—lounges, &c. your Committee would recommend a premium of three dollars—They made a very beautiful

tiful display—and would be highly ornamental to the grounds of a country residence.

Crosskill's serrated roller, exhibited by Sinclair, has its merits well attested to—and by no less authority than the distinguished President of our Society is looked upon as the most valuable of all implements used in the preparation of the soil after it has been broken up by the plough—As it received a premium at a former exhibition, and can not have its reputation added by a second endorsement of the kind, your Committee would advise that it be awarded a Diploma.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. T. EARLE, Chm'n.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

DECEMBER.

There is but little to be done in the garden this month; but still that little should be attended to.

CAULIFLOWER AND CABBAGE PLANTS.

Every mild day, your frames, wherein you may have Cauliflower and Cabbage plants, should be raised to give the plants air.

SMALL SALLADING.

If you have hot beds sow seeds of small sallading therein, raise the glasses in mild weather to admit air into the plants.

CLAY-BEDS.

Every favorable period through the winter, you should devote to manuring and spading up all stiff, clay beds that you may have in your garden. By attending to this duty in winter, you will be so much ahead of your work in spring. Besides which the soil will be greatly improved by exposure to the winter's frosts.

GARDEN FRUIT TREES.

If any of the fruit trees in your garden are infested with moss, or the bark should be rosy, scrape either off, and give the body of each tree a painting with a mixture made in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 lb. flour of sulphur, and 1 qt. of salt, to be well mixed together, and applied with a white-wash brush. In the spring, early, say in March, give to each tree a moderate dressing of well rotted manure, which should be lightly hoed in, say from 1 to 2 inches, and then broadcast under each tree half a gallon of ashes, 1 quart of salt, and 1 qt. of plaster. If you do this you will find your trees will not only improve in appearance, but in their productive powers, as well as in the quality of the fruit.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the advancement of the season, nothing can be done out of doors, except planting trees, shrubbery, box edging, &c.; also, protecting such tender plants and shrubs as will not stand the winter without being covered with mats or straw, or something to shade them from the sun, because of their liability to injury by the sudden changes that occur so frequently during the hard weather. Ever-greens are especially of this character, and to preserve them it is necessary they should be in an entirely shady situation.

Borders should be got ready for the transplanting of all shrubs and roots that can be moved. Now is the time, too, to finish planting bulbous roots and sow the seed of the double Larkspur, if it has not been previously done. The latter flowers better by this method of culture than when sown in the spring. Pruning may either be done at this season or in the spring, but if it is desired to procure a

young stock from the cuttings, now is the best time—in relation to roses and evergreens this rule is particularly applicable. The cuttings should be placed in boxes of sand or other suitable compost, to strike them, and should be kept moderately cool and not too moist.

Camellias will now be coming in bloom. Syringe them occasionally and keep them clean. Cuttings may be taken off at this time for the purpose of propagation. Azalias will not at this time require so much water as usual, as it is better to keep them rather dry than otherwise till they show signs of flowering. Chinese Primrose may be set near the front glass, where they will bloom more freely; and such plants as Mignonette should be tied up neatly, and kept clean and free from the greenfly. Reset the various annuals that flower through the winter months, as they require encouragement to make them flower finely.

Particular attention to all kinds of plants is requisite at this season. Be careful not to overwater, tie them all up neatly and head down all unsightly specimens, this causes them to throw out shoots and make fine heads. Do not crowd them too much on the stages, and fumigate constantly to keep away the fly. Clear them of all decayed foliage, and do not keep up more fire-heat at night than sufficient to preserve them from injury by cold or damp. Give plenty of air on fine days, and prepare soil for resetting, which should be kept in some dry place ready for use at all times.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE SHOW, of which we have before taken notice, was, we are pleased to learn, a very gratifying exhibition—instead of its being held on a six acre lot, the enclosure was of 16 acres. We received a list of the premiums and intend making an extract from them. We noticed that several animals which were sent from this city, bore off handsome premiums, amongst them, some belonging to Dr. W. R. Holt, of Lexington, who has, since the show, purchased from Geo. Patterson Esq. of this state, the very fine North Devon bull, Patapsco, which he hopes to have on exhibition next fall at his State Show. This bull is by Mr. Patterson's imported Herod, dam by imported Eclipse, gr. d. by imported Anchises, gr. g. d. Coke Devon cow.

JOHN FEAST, Florist and Seedman, offers for sale many New PLANTS of great novelty, both tender and hardy—and expects to have all new things as soon as any in his line of business. The collection comprises many new hardy Evergreens, and others, as *Camellias*, *Azaleas*, *Fuchsias*, *Geraniums*, *Roses*, *Dahlias*, *Grape Vines*, *Bulbous Roots*. Also, SEEDS, which are offered on accommodating terms.

A CATALOGUE will be ready next spring, and those who favor me with their orders will be punctually attended to. oct

Poultry. Poultry.

THE undersigned had nearly 100 coops of Fowls at the late State Show, held in this city, embracing the very choicest birds, of almost every clime, and was awarded the premium for the largest collection, and also for many individual fowls—(See list in American Farmer)—He is prepared to sell at a moderate rate, and invites those wanting really fine and pure breeds to visit his collection, or leave their orders with Mr. Sande, at the Farmer Office, and they will be attended to the same as if on personal application.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

nov 1-8

Catonsville, Balt. Co., Md.

Fine Ground Plaster.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters that he has on hand a large and selected stock of first quality LUMP GYPSUM, received direct from particular quarries. (the purity of which he has tested by various analyses,) from which he is manufacturing a superior article of ground Plaster, warranted pure—each barrel of full weight, and in good shipping order, marked with his own name. For sale on most favorable terms.

WM. A. DUNNINGTON.

Steam Plaster Mill, Hughes St. on the Basin, N.Y.—Orders received at Messrs. A & A NEEDHAM & SONS, Light Street Wharf. NOV 1-8

\$500 PREMIUMS

Awarded E. WHITMAN & Co. in 1853.

By the Maryland State Agricultural Society :

First Premium for Agricultural Steam Engine.	First Premium for best Threshing Machine.
" " for best Single Horse Plow.	" " for best Cornsheller for horsepower.
" " for best Expanding Cultivator.	" " for best do for hand.
" " for best Harrow.	" " for best Corn and Cob Crusher.
" " for best Side-hill Plow.	" " for best Hay and Dung Forks.
" " for best Ox Yoke.	" " for best Hand Rakes.
" " for best Grain Cradle.	" " for best Bramble Hooks.
" " for best Churn.	" " for Cheese Press.

By the Virginia State Agricultural Society :

First Premium for best Railway Horsepower.	First Premium for Harrows.
" " for best Corn and Cob Crusher.	" " for Cornplanter.
" " for best Hay Press.	" " for Hay and Dung Forks.

By the North Carolina State Agricultural Society :

First Premium for best Railway Horsepower.	First Premium for best Cultivator.
" " for best Sweep Horsepower.	" " for best Harrows.
" " for best Threshing Machine.	" " for best Corn Planter.
" " for best Straw Carrier.	" " for best Grist Mills.
" " for best Wheat Fan.	" " for best Hay Press.
" " for best Corn Sheller.	" " for best Ploughs.
" " for best Wheat Drill.	" " for best Collection of Implements.

By the Rappahannock River Agricultural Society :

First Premium for best Corn Sheller for horse power.	First Premium for best Cultivators.
" " for best " " for hand power.	" " for best Side Hill Plough.
" " for best Straw Cutter.	" " for best Hay Press.
" " for best Grist Mill.	" " for best Wheat Fan.
" " for best Corn and Cob Crusher.	" " for best Churn.
" " for best Ox Yoke.	" " for best Corn Planter.
	" " for best Ploughs.

Premiums received at various Fairs not enumerated above—also Gold Medals at the Fair of the Mechanic's Institute.

Corn and Cob Crushers.

HAVING received all the premiums at the Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina State Fairs on this Machine this season, we feel confident of having the best machine in use. Price 50 & \$60.
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

E. Whitman & Co's Premium Wrought Iron Railway Horse Power.

THIS MACHINE was never exhibited by us (where a premium was offered) and its advantages explained to a committee without receiving the first premium and highest honors; and now stands at the head of Horse Powers in this country. Price \$100.
dec 1

Corn Shellers.

HAVING very greatly improved our Corn Shellers, we received all the premiums at our State Fair this season, and we now offer them for sale as the best Shellers in use. Price \$10, \$18, and \$30.
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.
Baltimore Md.

Premium Straw Cutters.

1000 SUPERIOR STRAW CUTTERS, which received the premiums at the late Fairs, for sale by us, at \$7 to \$30.
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

Whitman's Patent Separator,

FOR Threshing and Cleaning Grain at one operation—warranted equal in capacity, and superior in workmanship to any machine of the kind made in the United States.
Prices \$125 to \$175.
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

5000 PLOUGHS AND CULTIVATORS of all descriptions, made in the best manner, and for sale at prices as low as they can be had in the United States, quality considered, by
E. WHITMAN & CO.
dec 1 Corner Light and Pratt streets.

GRANT'S PATENT WHEAT FANS AND GRAIN CRADLES will be sold this season wholesale and retail, at his lowest prices, by
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

100 HORSE RAKES of best quality, for sale by
dec 1 E. WHITMAN & CO.

STRAW CUTTERS

CYLINDRICAL IMPROVED,

Or Patent Screw Propellers.

The improvement is principally on the feeding works causing more rapid performance—reduction of labor, and by this new mode of construction the works are rendered more simple, consequently more durable.

SIZES AND PRICES.

Width of Cut,	9	11	13	15 Inches.
Price,	28	30	40	45 Dols.

Sinclair & Co's. Patent CORN AND COB CRUSHER, and Grinding Machine—price \$30 and \$1.50. Improved Single and Double Spout CORN SHELLERS, \$10 and \$16. VIRGINIA CYLINDRICAL CORN SHELLERS, . . . 30. VERTICAL VEGETABLE CUTTERS, Improved, . . . 15.

CHAIN PUMPS, with plain Stands and Ornamental Covers. THERMOMETER CHURNS, the most approved. Price variable. AGRICULTURAL FURNACES AND BOILERS.—Sizes preferred, 33, 60 and 90 gals. Prices, 25, 37, and \$49.

PLANTATION CORN MILLS, of various sizes.

The 30 inch Cologne and French Burr preferred and recommended. Price, \$110 and \$135.

THRASHING MACHINES, at \$3 40, 50 and \$60.

STRAW CARRIERS, and Bittings and Wrenches for do

SWEEP HORSE POWERS,

Made on the most approved SPUR and BEVEL geared principle. Price \$100 and \$135.

FANNING MILLS, with late improvements, 25, 30 a \$35

PLOWS, HARROWS, &c.

For Maryland and Virginia River lands, and for the South generally. The PATENT PLOW rates first in value. The S. & M. or Improved DAVIS PLOW, is excellent, and can scarcely be excelled. Price 4, 4½, 5 and \$6. For heavy, clay and rough lands, the Maryland Self-sharpening and Improved Barshears are preferred. Price for 2 and 3 horse sizes, 12 and \$15.

NO. 8, MARYLAND SELF-SHARPENING

is a star Plow, and for those who wish a heavy two, or light three horse Plow—none better can be obtained. Price \$12.

SUBSOIL PLOWS,

Of various sizes. Prices, 6, 8½ and \$19½.

For seeding, or light flushing or cultivation, the ECHE-LON OR GANG PLOWS, cutting two or three furrows, are particularly valuable—especially those with high standards, and rear brace. Price 5½ and 6½.

HARROWS.

The Maryland Hinge Expanding, and the Geddes Harrow, are the most approved. Price 7.50 to \$10.

ROLLERS.

Serrated, Clod, Cast Iron and Segment Rollers, at \$5 and \$75.

WHEAT DRILLS, \$90—Corn Drills, \$21.50. Garden Seed Drills.

Also for sale, PLOWS and CASTINGS, of various patterns and sizes. CULTIVATORS, assorted, for Corn, Tobacco, and Cotton; Rolling Screens, for preparing wheat for seed. STRAW CUTTERS.—Raw Hyde, Virginia, Dutch, and Negro's Own, at 5 and \$16. Iron Mills, Post-hole Augers, REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, Ox Yokes, Bush and Root Pullers, Brier Hooks, Manure Drags, Manure Forks, Horse Scoops, Ditching Tools, Sausage Cutters and Fillers, Apple Pearlers, Grindstones,

GARDEN TOOLS

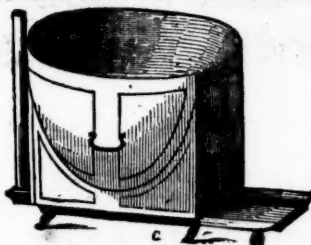
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FIELD AND LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

Orders for FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, for Clairmont Nursery, will receive attention on and after the first of next November.

R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.

58 Light Street, Baltimore.

The Best Cauldron Furnace or Agricultural Boiler in use.—For Wood or Coal.



MACGREGOR'S PATENT
CAULDRON FURNACES,
OR
AGRICULTURAL BOILER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have made arrangements with JAMES MACGREGOR, JR., for the exclusive privilege of Manufacturing and selling his Patent Cauldron Furnaces for the entire Southern country.

These Cauldron Furnaces are so constructed that they take less than one-half the fuel (either wood or coal), to accomplish the same amount of work, than any other article for a like purpose, either set in Iron or Brick.

They boil equally as quick in front as back, consequently they are admirably suited for all purposes which require an equal and governable heat. The appearance is of the most approved style, and having been in use and thoroughly tested for the last six years, we can warrant them with certainty.

Farmers wishing to have boiling going on during the night, so as to have potatoes and other articles ready for use in the morning, can do so with this Cauldron Furnace to their entire satisfaction, and thereby effect a saving of much time and trouble over any other article of the like purpose ever before offered to the public. This is done by means of a damper at the bottom of the pipe, by drawing which after the usual amount of fuel has been ignited, the liquid will continue to boil for from three to five hours without any further attention from the operator. Any person purchasing any of the above article can try it for thirty days, and if in his opinion it does not fully sustain the above recommendations, he is at liberty to return the same, free from any deductions; and the money will be refunded in full. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

ROBBINS & BIBB,

Baltimore Stove House,

39 & 41 Light Street, below Lombard.

The following are our agents of whom the above may be had. Fitzhugh Boyle, Washington, D. C.—E. M. Lindicum, & Co., Georgetown, D. C.—R. S. Huck & Co., Alexandria, Va.—Wm. Palmer, Richmond, Va.—Howlett, Hardy & Co., Petersburg, Va.—A. Nulton & Son, Winchester, Va.—D. G. Blair, Cumberland, Va.—J. H. Bradley, Fredericksburg, Va.—Borum & Fisher, Norfolk, Va. Nov. 1



SUFFOLK SWINE,

PUREST BLOOD and finest specimens in this country.

GEO. W. WILSON,

Malden, Mass.

Bone Dust.

THE subscriber will furnish ground Bones, warranted Free from every mixture, or the entire quantity forfeited. He has lately made such an improvement in his machinery for crushing bones, as to enable him to sell an article better than ever before offered, a sample of which can be seen at the office of the American Farmer. My Bone Dust weighs, from the manner in which it is manufactured, 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel. Price, 55 cts. per bushel.

None of my manufactured Bone Dust is sold, except at my Factory. JOSHUA HORNER, Corner Chew and Ensor sts., Old Town, Baltimore, or orders may be left with Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

I furnish to my customers, when bags are not sent, 2 bushel bags, at 6 1-4 cents each.

Reference.—Messrs. Randolph, Gollbart & Co., 158 Thames street. May 1-48

SUFFOLK PIGS.—The undersigned are prepared to receive orders for Pure Suffolk Pigs—bred from stock imported in 1843 by the late William Stickney—also by the subscribers in January last. Address

JOSIAH STICKNEY,

Boston or Watertown, and

ISAAC STICKNEY, Boston, Mass.

sep 1-51

PROSPECTUS FOR 1854.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

UNRIVALED ARRAY OF TALENT.

The Proprietors of the POST, in again coming before the public, would return thanks for the generous patronage which has placed them far in advance of every other Literary Weekly in America. And, as the only suitable return for such free and hearty support, their arrangements for 1854 have been made with a degree of liberality probably unequalled in the history of American newspaper literature. They have engaged as contributors for the ensuing year the following brilliant array of talent and genius—

**MRS. SOUTHWORTH—EMERSON BENNETT—MRS. DENISON—
GRACE GREENWOOD AND FANNY FERN.**

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing an Original Novelet, written expressly for our columns, entitled

THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS.

BY EMERSON BENNETT,

AUTHOR OF "VIOLA," "CLARA MORELAND," "THE FORGED WILL," ETC.

This Novelet, by the popular author of "Clara Moreland," we design following by another called

THE STEP-MOTHER.

BY MRS. MARY A. DENISON,

AUTHOR OF "HOME PICTURES," "GERTRUDE RUSSELL," ETC.

We have also the promise of a number of

SKETCHES BY GRACE GREENWOOD,

Whose brilliant and versatile pen will be almost exclusively employed upon the Post and her own "LITTLE PICTURES." Mrs. Southworth—whose fascinating works are now being rapidly republished in England—also will maintain her old pleasant connection with the Post. The next story from her gifted pen will be entitled,

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER;

OR, THE FATAL VOW.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

AUTHOR OF "THE CURSE OF CLIFTON," "THE LOST HEIRESS," "THE DESERTED WIFE," ETC.

And last—not least—we are authorized to announce a series of articles from one who has rapidly risen very high in popular favor. They will be entitled as

NEW SERIES OF SKETCHES,

BY FANNY FERN,

AUTHOR OF "FERN LEAVES," ETC.

We expect to be able to commence the Sketches by FANNY FERN—as well as the series by GRACE GREENWOOD—in the early numbers of the coming year.

Engravings, Foreign Correspondence, Agricultural Articles, The News, Congressional Reports, The Markets, etc. shall be regularly given.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, when paid quarterly in advance, is only 26 cents a year.

TERMS.—The terms of the POST are Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

4 COPIES,		\$5 00 PER ANNUM.
8 "	(And one to the getter up of the Club.)	\$10 00 "
13 "	(And one to the getter up of the Club.)	\$15 00 "
20 "	(And one to the getter up of the Club.)	\$20 00 "

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, always post-paid.

DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 66 North Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the publishers by letter, (post-paid.)

TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the authors of new contributions, and our terms,) for their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange, by sending us a similar copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

dec. 1-2

Choice and Pure Fowls.

BRABHA FOOTRAS, Great Hong Ho's, Hong Kongs, Imp. Chinese, Shanghais, Chittagongs, Grey Ostrich, Sumatra Phoenix Game, Java Game, Earl of Derby Game, Raven Game. Domestic Game, Spring Chickens of all kinds, bred from premium stock; for sale at prices ranging from \$3 to \$20 per pair, according to quality and age. Chickens cooped and forwarded to all parts of the Union in good order.

Address Dr. GEO. W. LAWRENCE,
Catonsville, Baltimore Co. Md.

17 1 01



AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.—Stock Cattle of the different breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. purchased to order and carefully shipped to any part of the United States—for which a reasonable commission will be charged. The following are now on the list and for sale viz:

Thorough bred Short Horns and Grade Cattle
Do do Alderney do do
Do do Ayrshire do do
Do do Devons do do
Do do South Down Sheep
Do do Oxfordshire do
Do do Leicester do

Swine and Poultry of different breeds.

All letters, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Aa
mess mh1
AARON CLEMENT,
Cedar st, above 9th st., Philadelphia



C. H. DRURY, corner of Camden street and Light street wharf, having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making his own Castings, is prepared to furnish all varieties of **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND CASTINGS**, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of **PLOWS** kept constantly on hand: Davis, of the different numbers, for wrought and cast shears, S. & M., Chenoweth, Wiley, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 0, Hill side, No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Beach Improved or Posey Plow, with common Davis cast shear—Self-sharpenor or wrought shear—Corn Cultivator, plain and expanding—Tobacco do. Wheat Fans—Corn shellers with double hopper—Old Vertical and Virginia sheller—Harrows—superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw Cutters, &c. &c. Horse Power **GRIST MILLS**, a very useful and saving article, and coming into general use. **HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES**, of these I need not say any thing, as wherever they have been in use any time, they are preferred to all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thresher, (price of Power, \$100, Thresher, \$50, Band, \$10, or when taken together, complete, \$150 cash.) Persons in want of implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended, are invited to call on the subscriber. 1e1



TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned, by this method, would appraise the Agricultural community, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of the renowned *Wiley, Empire*, and other choice Plows. He also manufactures and has for sale, a number of the best and most efficient Farming Implements in use. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as his terms are such as cannot fail to please. All implements guaranteed.

AGENTS for the *Wiley, Empire*, Boston, Woodstock and other Plow Castings. A. G. MOTT.
At the old stand, No. 38 Ensor, street, and at No. 51 N Faca street, opposite the Hand Tavern, Balt. mh-1.

GUANO—GUANO.

500 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO, direct importation, and warranted equal in quality to any in the market. The Guano is put up in good strong bags, and is in fine shipping order. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market rates, by

WM. ROBINSON, No. 4 Hollingsworth st.

near Pratt st. wharf, Baltimore, Md.

Also, **PATAGONIA GUANO**, BONE DUST Building and Agricultural LIME for sale on the best terms. 1e1-1f

LIME.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish Building and Agricultural Lime at the depot on the Back Basin, corner of Eden and Lancaster sts., which they will warrant to give satisfaction, it being burnt from pure Alum Lime Stone, equal to any found in the United States. Orders may be left with **WILLIAM ROBINSON**, No. 15 Hollingsworth-street, near Pratt.

of **FELL & ROBINSON**, City Block.

PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber is now constantly receiving new supplies of first class Piano Fortes from the celebrated factories of Chickering, Boston, and Nims & Clark, New York, with all the important improvements.

These Pianos are all made in the most substantial manner, and are particularly calculated to stand the most severe climates, being manufactured from the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials.

Orders from the country will be as fully and faithfully attended to as if the parties were personally present.

F. D. BENTEN,

181 Baltimore Street, near Light Street.

Also **ROSENCRANZ'S GERMAN PIANO FORTES**, with full Iron Frames—equal to any in the market. Nov 6mo

YOUNG GIFFORD.



ONE of the finest colts of the celebrated Old Gifford Morgan—dam, by Billy, the well known Root horse; grand dam by Old Justin Morgan, out of a Morgan Mare.—

Six years old the 30th May last—of a rich dark, and deeply mottled chestnut color.— Will stand the month of September at the stable of Mr. Wm. H. Birch, Washington City, near Fourteenth street; \$15 the season—\$20 to insure. The future stands of this horse will be made known through this journal. At all other times the horse can be found in Piscataway district, Prince Georges Co. Md. at the stables of his owner.

WM HENRY DAINGERFIELD,
Wood Cot, near Alexandria, Virginia.

Aug 1-1yr

McCONKEY, PARR & CO.

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

Nos. 87 and 89, Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

OFFER their services to Farmers and others, for the disposal of GRAIN and other produce. Having devoted many years to the business, they flatter themselves their long experience and extensive facilities enable them to assure the highest going market prices, and entire satisfaction in the sales. Personal attention is given to the delivery and weighing of Wheat consigned to their care. Charge for commission, one cent per bushel.

They would call the attention of Farmers to their large and extensive stock of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, and would solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention given to the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c. 1e1-1f

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, or **CHEMICAL MANURE**, in bags of 150 lbs. each, manufactured and sold by WM. PATTERSON, Davidson St. Wharf, Newark, New Jersey.

JOHN P. MALCOLM & Co., Bowly's Wharf, are the Baltimore Agents. aug 1-1f

Important to Purchasers of Lumber.

THE UNDERSIGNED having superior advantages in the purchase of LUMBER, can sell Shingles, Lumber, Cuttings, Pickets, &c. at low prices; from the wharf, foot of McElderry's Dock, & opposite State Tobacco Warehouse, No. 1. aug 1-1yr

ROBERT HOOPER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—**GEORGE PAGE & CO.** Machinists and Manufacturers, Baltimore st. West of Schroeder st. Baltimore, are now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in their line. They can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from \$85 to \$150, and each simple, strong and powerful. Their Horse Power and Threshing Machine, they are prepared to supply at the low price of \$125 complete; the Threshing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at \$30, 40, 65 and \$75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter; Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete. \$165. feb 1

JAMES BAYNES, Wool Dealer,

Warehouse No. 105 Lombard st. near Calvert, Balt.

IS prepared at all times to give a fair market price for WOOL of all descriptions. He would recommend to farmers to be more particular in washing their Wool, and in getting it in good order before bringing it to market, to ensure them a fair price. The demand is good, and the probability is, that it will continue so the coming season. Those having wool to dispose of, are invited to give him a call before disposing of their fleeces. Any information as to putting it up for market, &c. will be freely given.

References—B. Deford & Co., and Wethered Brothers, Baltimore—Jas. Mott & Co., and Houston & Robinson, Philadelphia. Ap. 1-1yr

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Flour is firm at \$6 3-4 for Howard St. and City Mills. Wheat is also firm, and large sales are being made at 140a 150c for red, and 155a 160c for good to prime white—inferior lots. 2 to 10c below these prices. Corn, 62a 1/2c for new Yellow, and 58a 1/2c for new White—70a 1/2c for old White—no old Yellow offered. Rye, Pa. 52a 3/4c—Md. and Va. 75a 7/8c. Oats, Md. 42a 1/4c—Va. 40a 1/2c. Cloverseed, 6 3-4a 1/2. Timothy Seed 53a 1-4 for prime. Beans, 51 1-4 per bushel. Peas, 51 1/2 per bushel. Whiskey, 25c in hogsheads, and 27 1/2c in bbls. There were 1,500 head Beef Cattle offered on Monday—1,000 sold, and 500 driven to Philad. Prices ranged from \$2.62 to \$3 3-4 on the hoof, nett, \$5 1-4 to 7 1/4, and averaging \$3.37 gross. Hogs, live, \$5 3-4a 1/2. Sheep, 24a 1-2, in good demand.

Wool, fine fleeces, 36a 1/2c—tub washed, 32a 3/4c—pulled, 30a 3/4c, and unwashed, 22a 1/2c. Spirits Turpentine, 68a 7/8c per gal. Tar, \$2 3-4a 1/2 per bbl.; Pitch, 2 1-2 per bbl.; Rosin, common, \$1.75—No. 2, 2 1/2—No. 1, \$3 3/4 per bbl. Rice, \$4.50a 4.62.

Guano, \$45.30 per ton of 2,240 lbs. from Agent, in lots of 30 tons, or more—Dealers ask \$44.40 per ton of 2000 lbs.—There is a considerable amount in market, about, but is still not as freely dispensed as was expected, much of it being sent South, and also sold to dealers. Those who intend obtaining supplies for spring use, had better see to it in time.

Tobacco—Common to good ordinary Maryland, 55a 1/2c—57a 1/2c; Middle, 55.75a 1/2c; good to fine Brown, 56.50a 1/2c; and Fine, 57a 1/2c; Ohio inferior to good com. \$5.50a 1/2c; good Red and Spangled, 56a 1/2c; good and fine Red, 57a 1/2c; and fine Yellow and Wrappery, 59a 1/2c.

Sausage or Pie Meat Cutters and Stuffers!

FIRST PREMIUM at the Maryland State Fair, 1882 & 1883. Also at the Mechanic's Institute of Maryland, 1882—P. B. DIDIER & BRO. Improved Sausage Cutter & Stuffer, warranted to cut and stuff from 150 to 300 lbs. of fine meat per hour, or will cut alone 4 lbs. per minute, or 240 lbs. per hour.

One great objection to meat cutters is, that the knives are stationary—in this Machine the objection is obviated as the knives can be taken out, cleaned and put back in a minute. Being entirely of iron, there is no unpleasant taste arising as from machines composed solely of wood. No warping or swelling when necessarily washed.

Prices—Sausage Cutter, \$5, 50.
do. do. Stuffer, \$2, 50.

N. R.—This machine is 33 1-3 per cent cheaper than any thing of the kind in use. P. B. DIDIER & BRO.
dec. No. 97 North Faca Street, Baltimore Md.

NEW BRICK MACHINE.

NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION IN BALTIMORE.

It is so simple that any intelligent negro can learn to manage it in two or three days. You have merely to shovel clay in to a box, and attach a horse to the sweep. The machine tears the clay, and moulds the bricks in the most perfect manner, such as the most experienced hand can scarcely equal. When burned, they are found to be stronger and more solid than those made in the usual way, because the clay is worked stiffer under the pressure of the screw, than it is possible to mould by hand. For a machine driven by steam, the clay is taken direct from the bank and passed through a pulverizer, which removes the stone and prepares it for the soak pit. Supposing the clay at hand, nine men and three boys will mould 1,500 bricks per hour. Price, \$500. A five mould machine, worked by a horse, with four men and four boys, will make 1000 bricks per hour. Price, \$300. A four mould, with the same force, will make 800 bricks per hour. Price \$250. Obtained gold medal from the Maryland Institute, 1882; premium from the Maryland Agricultural Society, 1883.

For further particulars, in a Pamphlet containing full instructions on Brick Burning, address
Dec 1 FRANCIS H. SMITH, Balt.

FOR SALE—A few of the finest WHITE SHANGHAIS in the State. They are of the stock which, for several years have taken the first premium at the State Fair. They are remarkably fine specimens, and can be purchased in pairs or decs. Price \$10 per pair, or \$15 per trio.
Apply to SAMUEL SANDS, Am. Farmer office.

BONE DUST AND POUDETTE.

WARRANTED free from any mixture—no Glue extracted, or any Chemicals used, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel, at 50 cts. per bushel, in December, January and February—the balance of the year at 55 cents.

The Pourette is as good as can be made, and for sale low. REFERENCE.—D. M. Perlin; G. V. Lurman; J. Tyson Jr., and J. W. Randolph, Baltimore County; Wm. B. Stephenson, and Lloyd Norris, of Harford County; William Baker Dorsey, and Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard County; C. Stabler and William S. Bond, Montgomery County; A. N. Bernard, and Maj. Lee, Va.
Orders sent at the American Farmer office will be attended to. Jan. 1 THOMAS BAYNES.

Guano Agency.

WE are prepared to purchase and ship GUANO in quantities not less than one ton. The Guano is to be bought and taken direct from the shore, and sent to the Peruvian Agent, in this city, and may be stored on. The terms are \$44.30 per ton of 2,240 lbs. in season, payable in cash and Baltimore funds, drawn on the necessary incidental expenses to be added. A long storage can be frequently made when the guano is in season, if the craft can take it from the Agent's warehouse on the side the ship.
dec 1-17 SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher American Farmer, Baltimore.

FOWLS.—Chittagong and Cochon China Fowls, of which received the premium at the late Show, Chester Sows, 10 months to 1 year old, both in pig by Chester boar, 10 months, who will also be sold. Pair Chester pigs, 5 weeks old.
dec. 1-17 CLEMENT

SUFFOLK

AND

Essex Pigs.

PURE BRED, for Sale by EBEN WIGHT, dec 1-17 or B. F. KEYES, Dedham, Mass.

Choice Fowls for Sale.

THE subscriber having devoted special attention for three years to the breeding of the finest fowls known, in pleasure in the announcement that he keeps on hand and for sale, thorough breeds from the best stock of English Game, Grey Chittagongs, White and Buff Shanghaes, Black Spans and Bolton Grey Fowls, on favorable terms. Orders may be promptly attended to. Address E. H. BLIVEN, dec 1-17 Bridgewater, Ontario Co. N. Y.

AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE. The owner wishes to confine his attention to one breed only, will sell a pure and sure Ayrshire Bull, 3 1/2 years old; took premium as best in his class; his sire and dam were imported for by Roswell L. Colt, Esq. Patterson, N. J. Price \$125.
Apply to Sam'l Sands, office American Farmer. dec 1-17

Guano Agency.

ORDERS for No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, of fine ton upwards, filled at the Agent's price, \$44.30 the ton, of lbs. with a charge of 2 1/2 per cent. commission for purchase and forwarding.
B. M. RHODES, General Commission Merchant, No. 122 West Lombard St. dec 1-17 Near Charles street, Baltimore

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Westminster pronounced on the 19th of October, 1883, in the case of Bowie and al., vs. Bowie and al., the undersigned Comptroller of the Court, appointed for the purpose, will sell to the highest bidder, at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, January, 1884, (if fair, if not the next fair day), that valuable Tract of land called "COLES' POINT," the property of the late Water Bowie, Esq. deceased, containing about 100 acres. It lies in the said county, at the confluence of the "Lower Machodoc River" with the Patomac, on both, navigable water, and abounds with all the facilities, conveniences, and luxuries incident to such locality. The greater part of the arable land is of fine quality, particularly adapted to wheat. There is an abundance of wood land, for fuel and for farming purposes. The buildings are chiefly a small, but good dwelling and kitchen, and cabins for slaves. One hundred bushels of wheat have been put in, which the purchaser may take at valuation—a fishing shore is appurtenant to the estate, and in the hands of a man of skill and capital it could be made profitable. The undersigned will sell the whole in one body or in two, as they may deem it advisable on the day of sale. The title is believed to be indisputable.

The undersigned presenting this property as well worthy the attention of agriculturists, and of those seeking to expand in agriculture. Any information which may be desired respecting the property may be had by addressing either of the undersigned, Messrs. J. B. and Walter Bowie, or Hon. W. Loughry Newton, Hague, Westminsterland, Va.
TERMS.—Cost and expenses cash; the residue in three equal installments, payable in one, two and three years from the day of sale, bearing interest from that day. Bond, &c., required, and title retained until purchase money is paid.

Witness my hand and seal, this 1st day of December, 1883.
B. L. T. BEALE, Esq., Comptroller of the Court.
dec. 1-17 WM. H. NEWTON,)

CONTENTS OF DECEMBER NO.

Proceedings of Md. State	Stock for the South,
Agricultural Society,	369 Va. State Ag. Society,
Work for the Month,	181 Del. do do
Meeting of the Society,	363 Reports of Judges,
Annual address,	181 Work in the Garden,
Farmer Premium List,	181 Floral Department,
The Essays,	181 N. Carolina State Show,
Imported Sheep,	24 Markets,
Guano Trade,	